The New-York Times.

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PETROLEUM

SUCCESSFULLY ADAPTED TO

NEW USES

to the

PRODUCTION OF MOTIVE POWER.

ANOTHER STEP

in the

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT OF THE AGE.

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE

COST AND SOURCE

OF OUR FUTURE FUEL SUPPLY IN

PROCESS OF SOLUTION.

REASONS WHY

COAL SHOULD BE CHEAPER

INSTEAD OF DEARER.

RESULTS OF

RECENT SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The inventors of the new process, whereby it is demonstrated that Petroleum is at last eminently adapted to the great desideratum so long sought, viz.:

THE PURPOSES OF FUEL,

fully realize that in making public announcement of their discovery they will meet with the test of public criticism and investigation, which will speedily determine the merits of their process against them if they have not prepared a foundation of success which cannot be overturned. They are fully aware that ever since the discovery of Petroleum hundreds of able minds have been turned in the direction of

UTILIZING IT FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES

IN THE

PRODUCTION OF MOTIVE POWER.

The attention of the National Government as well as private enterprise has been directed toward the accomplishment of this desirable result. For several years numerous processes were tested by the Navy Department, and in his report of 1867 the Secretary of the Navy summed up the result as follows:

"One apparatus failed utterly from the deposition of solid carbon in the pipes and tubes containing petroleum, and none of the many modifications made with a view to avoid that difficulty were attended with the slightest success. The fact came out in the experiments made with all kinds of inventions that the petroleum, when subjected to the FURNACE TEMPERATURE, threw down a portion of its carbon in the SOLID STATE, and in sufficient quantities to close the tubes in about forty-eight hours, and often in much less time."

This was the official report on all the important tests made up to September, 1867.

THE NEW PROCESS

has had for its great aim the removal of this

GREAT CHEMICAL DIFFICULTY,

so forcibly described by the Secretary of the Navy, to wit:

CARBONIZATION.

The inventors state with entire confidence that this difficulty has been

COMPLETELY REMOVED,

and that the way is now open whereby

CRUDE PETROLEUM,

as it is dipped from the ground, can be used with great economy and entire safety for all the practical purposes of

COMMERCE AND MECHANISM,

and is also adapted to the purposes of

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT,

such as

STATIONARY ENGINES,

LOCOMOTIVES,

STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMERS,

SMELTING OF ORES,

ILLUMINATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES

AND SINGLE PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

or any purpose where an intense, cheap heat or an economical and perfect light is required.

THE PROCESS

whereby this result is achieved, is exceedingly simple. That CARBONIZATION is completely overcome is evident from the fact that for the past two months the apparatus has been in successful operation nearly every day, with no deposit whatever of carbon in the solid state. This machine is now in use at the foundry and machine works of W. A. Davis & Co., Washington, D. C., and has a capacity of but eighty gallons of oil, yet only uses less than half its power. Other and larger machines are now in course of construction, with which still further and more important tests will be made. We only now apprise the public of the successful application of SUPERHEATED STEAM to the purpose of generating from CRUDE PETROLEUM with sufficient rapidity to supply the fuel required for any boiler of any capacity.

THE ECONOMY.

The details of our invention are not in all respects sufficiently complete to enable us to furnish exact information as to the comparative economy of this fuel over coal and wood. But in the propulsion of a thirty horse-power engine, the boiler being a common cylindrical one, thirty-five feet long, an average of seventy pounds steam pressure is carried, the apparatus working but one-fourth its capacity, and the consumption of oil not exceeding one gallon per hour, the cost of which is seventeen cents, or one dollar and seventy cents for ten hours' work. The average pressure of steam upon the same boiler, with the use of Cumberland coal, is thirty-five pounds, and the cost of a day's consumption is fully $3. These are the bare advantages in the cost of fuel. In addition, by this process, the use of a fireman is dispensed with, and steam can be raised, having a quantity of fixed gas to start with, in one-fifth the time required in the ordinary way. When the fire is not required, it is turned off like an ordinary gas burner. In addition, and almost equally important, is the fact that with this fuel, at a properly regulated combustion, there are

NO ASHES, SMOKE OR DUST.

Furthermore, there is no deposit of SULPHUR, and consequently no destruction of fire boxes from [illegible] insidious element of coal. Still further—GRATES are wholly unnecessary in the use of this fuel, thus saving another large item of expenditure.

THE SAFETY.

We are fully aware that in many minds the word "petroleum" has engendered an unjust prejudice. But the truth is, no accident ever occurred wherein [illegible] was the spontaneous cause. Crude Petroleum and shale oil, with which we only deal as taken from the earth, possess no explosive qualities, [illegible] not liable to spontaneous combustion. The [illegible] distillations from Petroleum, such as Naphtha, Gasoline and Kerosene, when separated from the carbon, which is the preponderant element in Crude Petroleum, will vaporize at a low temperature, and these vapors are inflammable in a dangerous degree. But the gas generated by this process is under precisely the same control, is amenable to the same [illegible], and is regulated in the same manner as gas from coal, which thousands of women and children handle every day in their [illegible] purposes of gas stoves and ranges for cooking, heating and other simple purposes. The gas when used for fuel may be generated twenty, fifty or one hundred feet distant from the fire which is sustained by the fuel thus produced. The generator and retorts are of boiler iron, airtight, steamtight and fireproof. The petroleum is stored for perfect safety in hermetically-sealed boiler-iron tanks, with water [illegible].

The inventors have now near completion a new and improved machine, and will shortly introduce their process in practical operation to the citizens of New-York. Due notice of this, as well as of all further results of interest to the public, will be given through the columns of

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

E. N. WHIPPLE,
THOS. S. DICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. [illegible]

THE GREAT CANAL.

Events Connected with its Formal Opening.

Confirmation of our Special Correspondent's Account.

Passage from Alexandria to Port Said.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE KHEDIVE'S GUESTS.

Wondrous Beauty and Novelty of the Scenes.

Queer Procession of Representatives of all Nations.

Transportation of the Invited to Alexandria—On Board the Harem's Boat—Glory of the Morning on the Water—The Scenes and Events at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

En route at last! Having decided that there was little or nothing to gain by having an extra twenty-four hours in Alexandria, I wasted until the second day assigned for the departure from Cairo of the travelers who proposed to make the circuit of the canal, and at 6 o'clock of Sunday (yesterday) morning I turned out of my bed in Shepheard's Hotel—the only really good thing about the house, I cannot help saying, after a week of most execrable and protracted dinners—only to be informed by the waiter that the cooks didn't come until after 7, and that people who wanted to go away early must put up with a cup of tea and piece of stale bread and a pot of marmalade, to be collected desultorily by his, the waiter's, extraordinary exertions. As the train left at 8, and as "*Messieurs les Invités*" had been requested to get to the station at least half an hour earlier, I had to make the best of the culinary deficiencies offered by the best-known hotel in Cairo to guests for whose support it is getting about $10 a day, and express due gratitude when the servant managed me an omelet as the porter went down with my traps.

ON THE WAY TO ALEXANDRIA.

More than the usual confusion prevailed at the railway station, and the air was supercharged with Arabic and Turkish in all states and stages of mixture. A train was going to Ismailia and a train to Alexandria, and so the two were backed up end to end, by way of simplifying matters; bewildered passengers were perpetually getting into carriages and immediately getting out of them, and bewildered porters were carrying luggage to one van only to be sent off with ignominy to another. By dint of perseveringly following our luggage until it was finally accepted, our party managed to find where the point of separation was to be, and get places in a compartment—none too soon, for the two first-class carriages, which were all the train could boast, were quickly filled up, and the late comers who had waited for the cook, among them Dr. RUSSELL, who had waited for the cooks, perhaps, had to content themselves with a second class. At the Central Station the company provided a capital lunch for the invited, but, unfortunately, the unprecedented pressure of travel, the extra number of promiscuous squabbles, and the occasional pummelings that interfere with the convenient use of the platform accommodation at Cairo, all of which, together with the disorder and delay consequent upon the addition of the hereinbefore-mentioned carriage, had put the train behind time, and the usual disregard of punctuality frankly admitted by the Egyptian railways in their time tables, would not interfere to save our stomachs, because it was intended to ship most of the canal, bound that afternoon, and there would not be enough spare time to allow of a comfortable meal.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

So at Alexandria we arrived, half an hour late, and were emptied out of our carriages into another chaos. The free luggage had been tumbled into the van unnumbered, and everybody was agog to save his own from the rapacity of the Arab porters, who would almost rather shoulder a graduate from the fat men's clambake than lose the opportunity of extracting a piastre from him for the transport of his satchel. The guests were shortly resolved into the Consular party, to whom some of the German gentlemen were added, and into the unofficial balance, and each section was taken in charge by a deputy or two, packed into carriages and bundled off to the port, to be shipped on board the *Masr* and the *Fayoum* respectively. These vessels lay about half a mile from the pier, but it was a journey to reach them. First, a tender came up almost to the wharf, anchored, and sent out mooring lines to make her fast, fore and aft; then the passengers and their baggage had to be moved from the pier, where they had been deposited by the carriages, to another nearer the tender; then a boat came off and carried them to the tender, never bringing a man and his own baggage together, by some amazing perversity; then the tender weighed anchor, and steamed out almost to the yacht, when she dropped anchor again; and finally the small-boat process was gone through with once more. And all this in a whirlwind of shouts, and cries, and contradictory orders, which possibly a Chinese navy might parallel, the petty officers stamping and gesticulating, and pitching out gutturals like mad, and the men "talking back" just as fast as ever they liked, setting the heavy trunks on the hat boxes, and quarreling for places when a portmanteau between the thwarts curtailed the leg room. But after an hour the last passage had been made, and the second section, to which this un-Consular correspondent belongs, had been all received and made welcome on board the *Fayoum*, where also were a number of gentlemen who had come off in the morning, having arrived from Cairo and other points in the day or two previous.

THE HAREM'S BOAT.

A very nice boat is the *Fayoum*, of about 2,600 tons burden, built by SAMUDA, of Blackwall, with powerful paddle engines from PENN's factory, and stateroom accommodation in her saloons for all of the ninety passengers whom she carries. She is known in the Viceroy's fleet as the Harem boat, since she is especially preferred by the ladies of that establishment for the annual trip to Constantinople, and for the pleasure excursions sometimes made up the Nile or in the Mediterranean, on account of her ease, comfort and speed. She carries only four guns, but is pierced for port-holes on the line of the berth-deck, and could mount sixteen or twenty more without any difficulty. Her crew of Egyptian sailors in froway blue, are nimble and active enough, in spite of their loquacity, but I must confess I don't find the marines very formidable in their red short-skirted coats, and their bulgy white trowsers, very dirty and tumbled, though Falstaff might have found them to his mind. When the Captain has on his best uniform he is a perfect blaze of golden embroidery and stripes, and his stock of undress coats is apparently unlimited; but for the unmistakable hugeness of his figure, I should take him for a different officer every time I met him.

SOME TRIALS OF THE INVITED.

The departure of the *Fayoum* and of the Empress Eugenie's yacht was set for 4 o'clock, and the same hour was announced for dinner. The latter decision was cheerfully received by the hungry company, inasmuch as too frequently the empty traveler by sea has his dinner postponed until he has lost his appetite in a sickness and sorrow that a good meal might have prevented. But a man should renounce all hopes the moment he sets foot upon a ship. Our anchor was not weighed until 5 o'clock, and it was 5:30 o'clock before the dinner bell rang. Meantime the schooner was outside of the bar of Alexandria, and was bobbing like a cork in a nasty cross-sea, got up for the occasion by a contrary wind, which was blowing a whole capful. The Empress prudently postponed her departure, and we had not the comfort of her sympathy in the troubles of the night. I like to act with an intelligent majority, and in a very few minutes more I was snug in my birth, and safe from the assaults of sea-sickness, were it not more than usually pertinacious. Then the fun began; the vessel, lightened of all ballast, the easier to pass the entrance to Port Said and the canal in the crowd of ships expected, begin to tap and to roll, the unguarded tables pitched their dishes in crashing heaps to the floor, the stewards got grovelingly sick and tumbled about like the dishes, the washstands in my cabin broke loose and jumped about like demons, all the passengers, but the two or three old British salts who never were sick in their lives, turned in, while the hammering of cleats, and the shouts of the attendants, each ordering the other to do everything at once, supplied such choric effect as the boatswain's whistles and the stentorian hoarseness of the officers on deck might have failed to give.

OFF AT LAST—AN EXQUISITE PICTURE.

But at last the morning came, and with the beauty and novelty of the scene which met the eye as the *Fayoum* lay to off the entrance to Port Said, the sleepless hours or restless dreams of the turbulent night were all forgotten. The steamer was circling about in the shallow water over the bar, waiting for her signal to enter, sounding every few minutes, and now and then running close to the two big British ironclads, uncomfortably aground in half a dozen feet of treacherous sand. So far as could be seen the town and the shipping of Port Said were covered with flags that floated lightly in the soft breeze of the noontide which had now come on. But soon the pilot came aboard, a little stuffy tug brought orders where to anchor, and away we went. Beautiful as is a ship under all her canvas, her sails swelling and bending to the favoring wind, she is no less beautiful and far more picturesque when the gray of her ordinary dress gives place to her holiday costume, when her outline of masts and rigging is just definable through the flags that cover her from deck to topmast head, from stem to stern. And through an avenue of such beauties lay our way. On each side, moored as close against the shore as possible, and filling the two or three little basins of the port, stood ship after ship, every flag and streamer flying, the language of the sea inextricably fused in a glowing mass of colored signals, and the great standards of many a navy floating from the peak. On shore the little houses were trimmed with flags, tall new poles bore others, and everywhere were visible preparations for illuminations which are to celebrate the arrival of the Empress. Archways were finishing, and plank footways building all along the line of the Quai Eugenie and out through the town to the spot where the religious rites of to-morrow are to be celebrated according to the modes of two or three different faiths.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS.

So exquisite a picture rarely is to be seen as this double line of ships, grim with guns below, smiling with bright hues above, wreathed now and then with smoke as the roar of a salute broke from their sides, stirring with men, and here and there animated with music. In every direction were shooting the boats of officers, whose uniforms, glistening with gold and lace, contrasted from the wearers' cushioned seats with the shining white or steady blue of the tars bending to the oars before them, and beside whom sat perhaps a member of some diplomatic service in his Court suit, or a lady in her silks and feathers. Hither and thither went the plain ferriage boats of the Arab inhabitants, or the supply barges and lighters of the few vessels that prosaically broke upon the joy and romance of the day with their dull business of lading and unlading. The sound of a drum or a trumpet afar, the pipe of a boatswain, the rattle of anchor chains, the voices of the sailors, the clear laugh of a merry heart, the sharp word of a command, the regular beat of a hundred oars, the shrill note of the steam whistle, or the faint boom of a gun from a vessel in the offing, reached the ear in swift and almost unbroken succession, and from the *Fayoum's* position, just at the mouth of the canal, could be heard the music of the band upon the Khedive's yacht, as he received under her awnings a group of visitors, whose uncovered heads and salutations were distinctly to be seen as they stood about him. To the north the brown shallow sea of the coast, tumbling and foaming over the breakwaters of the port; to the south the line of the canal losing itself in Lake Menzaleh, whose little waters came up around, to the east and west, against the thread-like spits of sand that environ the town. Over all, the soft Egyptian sky, and breathing freshness and exhilaration into all the fresh breeze of the northwest.

AT SUNSET.

At sunset the picture changed, with the sailors' usage for the night. Everywhere along the lines of ships were stationed the men for duty, the officers for command, all glowing with ruddy colors as the sun, now just touching the horizon, poured forth from under a bank of splendid clouds of gold and gray, a last flood of crimson rays that darted along the western waves and touched with their lucid pencil every spar and rope, every pennant and gun, every unmoving mass and every busy human creature. Against the brilliant background stood out in picturesque relief the pointed sails of a score of boats, like mighty wings of some vast bird, sinking with the sun to rest in the soft and splendid West. Another instant and the radiant disc had gone, and on the moment burst the sharp crack of the marine's sunset musket, and the music broke from band after band playing the sunset air, while, as if by magic, down came with fluttering swiftness all those lines of flags, till only a single signal was left floating over the pale lantern that went climbing up to hold its watch as the faint evening planet came tremulously out to lead the first steps of the nightly march of stars.

BY MOONLIGHT.

With the evening came another transformation, and under the moonlight that silvered the few fleecy clouds and the ripple of the water, the perspective was yet more fascinating. Although the Empress had not come, the Emperor of Austria, and some minor scions of sovereignty had arrived, and so the Viceroy's ships and those of the Austrian and Prussian marine were illuminated. Lines of lanterns pendant from the mastheads descended perpendicularly to the deck, and others spreading in their fall touched the point of every yard, making the outline complete, while yet other lines followed the mainstays from mast to mast, or dropped down upon the jibboom and hung to the water's edge, and others still followed the bulwarks round and so defined the hull. Most tasteful of all was the illumination of the Khédive's own yacht, the *Mahroussa*, which was hung with lights of white, red and green, alternately. A single line shot up from the jibboom to the foremast, a festooned curve passed thence to the mainmast, and another chain continued the line diagonally to the stern. That was all; but the grace of the curved line, the blending of the colors, and the clear, unconfused simplicity, free from angularity or stiffness, gave a result as beautiful as possible. The yacht itself was gay with music and with light streaming from the saloon windows, and from the lanterns of the promenade decks, for the Viceroy was holding a general reception, and a crowd of boats, filled with gorgeous uniforms, was flitting to and fro until almost midnight. The company consisted, for the most part, of officers from the fleet and diplomatic representatives, but a few plainer people went on board, strong in the confidence that being Khedive's guests they ought to be welcome at any general reception, and as some ladies had been found, the evening was diversified by a little dancing.

THE NATIONS REPRESENTED.

The arrival toward evening of a Prussian frigate, which is anchored just abeam, the Norwegian frigate *North Star* lying on the other side, brings the number of steam vessels in the harbor up to nearly fifty, and there are about the same number of sailing craft in port. Of the former almost all are ships-of-war and excursion steamers, the mercantile marine not caring probably to spend its money in a week of play, and the standards indicate Russian, French, Austrian, Prussian, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Spanish and Dutch. The English Squadron is all outside, trying to get off the iron-clads, and the Portuguese, Turkish and American flags are sympathetic in their absence. The Star-Spangled Banner indeed floats before the door of the Vice-Consulate, but it flies from no masthead, and will not, I fear, be seen at all after we leave Port Said. Though America's commercial marine be indeed gone, she has yet a navy of which she can boast unshamed, and it is a mortification to see the steamers of Spain flying here and there, in spite of her wars and tribulations, while the United States, with all their peace and prosperity, cannot afford or do not care to send a single ship, that the peerless blendings of her tricolor might flaunt, where they belong, high and bright in the sight of all the navies of the Old World.

WARD.

The Greatest of All Days at Port Said—Excitement of the Morning—Arrival of the Fleet—The Reception—A Grand and Curious Procession—The Representatives of all Nations—Peculiarity of the Ceremonies—The Khedive and the Empress.

From our Special Correspondent.

PORT SAID, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1869.

This has been a day of excitement—a day such as Port Said will never see again, and such as few cities ever see. It is no uncommon thing for a great harbor to have vessels trimmed with bunting and burning uproarious powder on a day of local or general festivity; but such sights are partial, and do not touch the very life of the community, and the tide of their fervor and splendor sets through but a narrow range after all; for there are sure to be quarters which are far from festal sympathy, and which scarcely the sound of rejoicing reaches. But to-day and here everything yields to the one great joy, and pays its fullest tribute. Even the clumsy collier discharging at the docks, has had her flags all hoisted, few and dingy though they were. Every great ship has crowded her yards and rigging with all the ensigns she could float, and on shore streamers have been waving from tall poles everywhere, and scarcely a house or shop along the sandy lanes of the town but has hung out its decorations, or has prepared its rows of paper lanterns for the night. Two tall wooden obelisks at the mouth of the canal, half finished yesterday, are done to-day, and should shine with lamps to-night; while on the beach opposite the *Fayoum's* berth, Catherine wheels and sundry set pieces of pyrotechny stand on their black staffs ready for the match, waiting only for the darkness. It is as if Port Said were but the accidental creation of a day, made for the theatre of a single spectacle, commanded from these elements of strength and beauty which the festooned war ships contribute so gracefully, and from the suggestions of talent and fame lent by the presence of so many men who, if not renowned personally, yet bear the uniforms, and, as it were, the personality of the many nations that they represent.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET.

It was scarcely more than sunrise when the firing of artillery began with a round of twenty-one guns from every ship as the Crown Prince of Prussia came slowly down the channel. An hour later glided in the light and comely *Aigle*, with the Imperial ensign of France, gleaming with golden stars, splendid at the peak, and the Imperial lady of France standing upon the deck in her dress of white, with a vail of blue thrown over her simple hat. Another royal salute followed in her honor, and not long after still another salute of nineteen guns received the English flag that denoted an Ambassador's vessel. When to all these full cannonades of all the fleets are added the constant exchange of courtesies, as one Admiral paid powdery honors to another's flag, or recognized in smoke and thunder the tribute rendered to his nationality by the representative of some other Power, it may well be believed that nothing short of a general engagement could have been more trying to nerves and ear drums than this morning's work. Every plank of the *Fayoum* has trembled and every glass has rattled as the Prussian on one side, the Dane and Frenchman in the rear, and the Norwegian on the other side, have pounded away with a real energy of give and take from their heavy guns. It is no wonder that our luncheon soup was peppered with powder, and that the champagne corks burst out pugnaciously the instant their wires were cut. I feel thankful that my unaccustomed ears are yet whole, for when the explosion first began about us who were just in easy range of sixty or seventy guns, it certainly seemed as though we should not have a leg left to stand upon from the mere jar and crash, let alone an ear with an unfractured drum. But human folk are wondrous tough, and none of us are deaf as yet, although the headaches are not few. No sooner had the *Aigle* swung easily into her berth beside the Viceroy's yacht, than the ceremonies of yesterday morning recommenced, as boat after boat brought the Khédive, the Austrian Emperor, Crown Princes, Admirals, and officers of various services, to pay their personal or national respects to the heroine of this, as of many another, hour of pageantry. And all the time the cannons shot forth their lightnings, and the smoke rose in ponderous rings among the masts and flags, and melted away in the sky.

A CURIOUS PROCESSION.

By 2 o'clock everybody was in motion toward the Quai Eugenie, which runs straight from the main landing place, westward, for a quarter of a mile or more. This sandy street had been covered with a substantial walk of plank, an arch of welcome had been built at its foot, and through all its length wooden posts supported streamers and flags, and lines of colored Chinese lanterns ready for the illuminations of the evening. Each side of the Quai was flanked by a line of Egyptian Zouaves and other soldiers, and on the sand-bank, which supplies the place of a coast, some forty rods to the north, was drawn up a small park of artillery, unlimbered and expectant of the disembarkation of the royal celebrationists. Up this path, at 3 o'clock, amid the blaring of trumpets, the rattling of drums and the sudden bass of cannon, between the files of presented muskets, and the rows of eager, curious faces, peering over the shoulders of the troops, passed a procession, which, if less inclusive than the Viceroy's ambition or hospitality had sought to make it, was yet no common sight. Arm in arm came the Empress of France and the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, followed by the Crown Prince of Prussia, HENRY of Holland and his wife, OSCAR of Sweden and the Ambassador of England; and in their train a host of officers, ecclesiastics and dignitaries of the churches and States of the Levant and the viceroyalty. On the procession slowly marched to cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and turning to the right at the head of the Quai, crossed a little path built for the day across some shallow pools of water, and reached a point of land, the outermost of the trifling territory of Port Said. Here stood a raised pavilion, built of wood, cut in forms of arabesque, and painted red, hung with draperies and emblems of commerce and government, and surmounted with wreathings of flags. Carpets covered the floor, and gilt chairs with tapestried seats awaited the principal guests in the central division of the pavilion, while the side sections, a step or two lower, were filled with officers, priests of the Greek and Armenian Churches, and some of the Viceroy's guests. As the Sovereigns approached the steps leading up to the dais, they were received by the Khédive and M. DE LESSEPS and conducted to their places, which were on the side of the pavilion furthest from the town.

A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN VIEW.

From this point the view was one never to be forgotten. Another flight of steps led down from the front of the platform just at the Empress' feet, and on either side of the pathway were clustered thickly the people who a moment before had welcomed her as she mounted the staircase to the pavilion, mingled with others who had been long patiently waiting her arrival. Beyond them stood two kiosks, one dedicated to the Mussulman service, the other to the Roman Catholic, in the former of which the turbaned and long-robed ministers of the faith of Islam were waiting to begin their rite. To the left a few low, brown, sandy spots of earth with bare-legged Arab children in red and blue wading about them, scarcely heedful of the striking show; to the right the smoking cannon, telling the tale of the august arrivals; still further on the gay, nodding colors and clustered masts of the port, and behind all the broad Mediterranean, dotted here and there with sails stealing calmly away into the pure delicate blue of the northern sky. The costumes of Christian and Mohammedan, of Arab, Greek, Egyptian, Jew and Gentile, of the preacher of peace and the minister of war, the fur-bordered cloak of the Russian and the cotton wrappings of the African, the sombre black of the citizen and the embroidered stole of the Catholic as he made his way with cross and symbol to the altar—all these were there, wrought into a picture for which even the great Empress' memory, crowded though it be with souvenirs of *fêtes* and ceremonies, could scarcely have found a parallel in unique union of scenery and situation.

THE CEREMONIES.

The Mussulman rite was very brief, scarcely three minutes being occupied in an inaudible reading of the prayer to Mohammed for his intervention with Allah that the work, thus religiously recognised as completed only under the one God's sanction and by His help, might be sustained and blessed. Then followed the mass of the Catholics, conducted not, as anticipated, according to the ritual of the Greek Church, but in accordance with Roman usages and by the Bishop of Dalmatia. Before the conclusion, an address was spoken by Monseigneur BAUER, the almoner of the Empress, of which I hope to have a copy in season for this letter, since, although very rhetorical in its notions and periods, it is yet worth preserving as a memorial of the day. Beginning with a figure of the union of all the worlds of this earth into one by the pouring of the floods of the northern seas into the new channels that would bear them away to mingle with the Indian oceans, he went on to describe how now "the Orient and Occident approached, recognized, saluted and embraced each other." Then paying a flowery tribute to the two Governments of Egypt and of France, which had so sustained the now completed labor, he passed on to briefly eulogize the author of it, FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, as "the man who had written his name upon the sand, but had written it ineffaceably," and ended with a fervent apostrophe to Heaven for blessing and honor upon all concerned and all assembled. The address was brilliantly delivered, with sonorous, ringing tone and bold, sweeping gesture, for which the structure of the speech gave ample opportunity, and the speaker evidently anticipated for it a more enthusiastic reception. But the only applause, as a sarcastic Briton said in my hearing, was "on account of the references to DE LESSEPS and the Almighty," and even the flattering sentence in which the support and glory lent to the work and to the imagination by the Empress were described and dwelt upon, scarcely elicited a bravo.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE EMPRESS.

Although all the other dignitaries paid close attention to the address, and evidently heard it with interest, if not with sympathy, the plump Khédive—if he were not a Khédive, and my host, I should deem it a veracious duty to call him pudgy—unmistakably looked upon it as the climax of a bore, and in spite of Monseigneur BAUER's best efforts to rouse him by a point blank compliment, he fairly fell asleep in his high armchair, and but that his toes just touched the floor, he might have tumbled out before he woke, as he nodded the solemn assent of slumber to sentence after sentence. How must the lady EUGENIE have felt as she sat there, the real central figure of the brilliant group, with her dozing host at her right hand and the Emperor of Austria at her left? Did she think that here indeed was a peaceful triumph for her France in the achievement of a work under the tricolor that even the practical mind of laborious England declared a ridiculous impossibility, and that another silent victory was indicated in the public celebration of a rite of her beloved faith in the land and beside the service of Mohammedanism? Or did she only inly fret at the high-bred civility and courtly pleasure she must manifest in accepting the attentions of one man, the master of 2,000 wives, and of another, the natural enemy of her husband's dynasty? But, however wide her thoughts may have wandered as her eyes followed, half sadly, the waving hand of the priest in its sweep, now eastward, now westward in oratoric curves, or as they fell under vailing lids when her praises were rehearsed, they evidently were bent upon nothing but devotion as the mass went on, and she bowed in marked depth of reverence at the elevation of the Host and the benediction, and crossed herself with unmistakable sincerity and fervor.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

Whatever may be the success of the morrow, whatever may be the truth concealed in the thousand conflicting rumors as to the possibility or impossibility of the passage of the canal by the assembled fleet, no failure, even the most complete, can detract from the effect of the scenes and the events of to-day. Though the result shall prove them all delusive and meaningless, it cannot make them less impressive and unique than the beholder found them, and if the canal should be, by the morning, as dry as when it first was dug, no man should regret that he has had this single opportunity of seeing such a union of all elements of human life, and such a universal harmony of devotion to the activity and festivity of the hour as this little obscure spot of African sea-coast sand has afforded him. The minor incidents of the day must have been most interesting, if one could have had an Argus to behold them, and a Briareus to record them with a hundred pens; but for any single observer all details were lost in the breadth of the scene. From the first general salute from the guns of a score of frigates, to the manning of all their yards with cheering tars, as the Empress EUGENIE came down to her appointed place; from the *coup d'œil* of the afternoon, which embraced the men of almost every nation clustered together in a silent crowd—the fashionable woman of the world side by side with her black-vailed barbarous sister, the man of science and the courtier elbow to elbow with the soldier or the Bedouin, the wearers and heirs of European crowns forming one group with the ruler of ancient Egypt and far-stretching African wastes, the faded but *spirituelle* EUGENIE and the rugged, swarthy ABD-EL-KADER, the priest of a vast capital and the Moslem of the desert, ambassadors and officers of all grades, the artist with his album and the journalist with his note book.

WARD.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message—Its Reception by Congress—The State of Business—Holiday Adjournment—The Deficiency Bill—The Diplomatic Negotiations for the Release of the Gunboats—The Cuban Lobby.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

It is strictly accurate to say that the reception of the President's Message by Congress has been marked by a spirit of hearty concurrence and general satisfaction such as has not been exhibited since the last Message of Mr. LINCOLN. It has brought back the days of happy accord, and completed harmony between Congress and the Administration, which result must inevitably be felt throughout the country. There are portions of the Message, of course, which do not meet with unanimous approval; but these exceptions disappear in the hearty approval of the tone of the Message and the general admiration of the terse and perspicuous manner in which the President states his arguments, facts and suggestions when he gets fairly beyond his introduction. There are even some sentences which are models of condensed thought and compact expression. Directness of statement was always a characteristic of General GRANT's orders, letters and reports, and that part of the Message devoted to direct statements—which is the larger part—fully sustains his reputation in this respect. Indeed, so great is the difference that it does not seem as though the first column emanated from the same mind that produced the rest of the Message.

THE ANTI-HOLIDAY WORK.

The temper of Congress is evidently to take things quietly. General GARFIELD has put the whip on the House this week and kept it in session every day, including Saturday, for the purpose of putting through the Census bill. I doubt whether General GARFIELD will be forgiven this Winter for compelling the House to violate the time-honored custom of adjourning from Thursday until the next Monday the first week in the session. The Senate were not so forgetful of their semi-constitutional obligations. They decided they had nothing to do and they did it. Some few have gone home, and other few, forgetful of the calibre of the offence established by Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, have been hanging around the Departments to secure appointments. The impression prevails that Congress will be here until the middle of next June at least. No business beyond the Census bill will be transacted before the holiday adjournment, which will occur about the 22d. Mr. DAWES will have a meeting of the Appropriation Committee next week, to consider the estimates for the Deficiency bill, which amount to but little over three millions of dollars, and the details of which you printed exclusively yesterday. In this amount, however, there is one million for continuing work on the New-York Post Office, $350,000 for the sea wall and barge office at the Battery, and $550,000 for continuing work on the Boston Post Office, making a total of $1,900,000 for these purposes, which are really not chargeable to the deficiency account proper for the current year. Nevertheless, it is the smallest deficiency which has been asked for in many years.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Señor ROBERTS, Spanish Minister, left for New-York last night, and expected to receive to-day the informal delivery of the released gunboats from the contractor, Mr. DELAMATER. Though not unexpected, the fact of the release is received by the Cubans and their agents here with dismay. They had a lingering hope, even after the Message was read, that the Government would find some other reason for their detention—would possibly recognize the complaint filed by themselves—but they now say they are bitterly disappointed. The Spaniards will lose no time in getting the vessels to sea, and I learn that all that are ready will depart early next week. The release, as has already been stated, was accomplished wholly by negotiation between ROBERTS and FREYRE, through Secretary FISH. You will remember that when the gunboats were first seized it was stated in this correspondence that a way of settlement had already been suggested to these gentlemen, having the agreement of GONI and GARCIA on the Peruvian ironclads, for its basis. Mr. ROBERTS had informally applied to Secretary FISH for the release of the gunboats prior to the time of the libel, and Mr. FISH had suggested that an arrangement be proposed to Colonel FREYRE, which he would be the means of communicating, inasmuch as the existing state of war *de jure* prevented the Ministers of Spain and Peru from negotiating directly. This arrangement, thus initiated, resulted in the withdrawal of the complaint of the Peruvian Minister, Señor ROBERTS giving to Peru the same pledge that Peru gave to Spain in the case of the iron clads. The existence of the latter precedent virtually rendered Colonel FREYRE's position untenable, and he readily abandoned it on securing the foregoing condition. He was stimulated to his action in the first instance, no doubt, by the belief that before the gunboats were ready to leave, this Government would have recognized the belligerency of the Cubans.

CUBAN AGENTS.

The largest lobby yet gathered here is this Cuban lobby. It has the greatest numbers and probably the least money. Its members are actively at work bringing pressure to bear upon members of the House, where they hope to produce an eruption in their favor. The disposition of a majority of the members of the House is, I believe, to stand by the President's position; yet it is not impossible that these fellows may produce mischief by igniting some of the combustible material which is to be found in the House. In the Senate their dramatic demonstrations produce little effect.

CYMON.

The Census Bill—The Finance Committee—Judge Grier's Resignation—Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The prospects that the Census bill will be finished in the House to-morrow are not very bright; in fact the indications are that unless night sessions are held it will not reach the Senate before Wednesday, or possibly Thursday. Several members announce that they have still a large number of amendments to offer, which will, of course, give rise to debate and fritter away time.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Finance Committee have not yet held a meeting, and will not until Wednesday next. The only measure now before that body is Mr. SUMNER's Free Banking bill. The conversation of members of the Committee appears to indicate that they will shortly go to work and mature an original measure, which, in their opinion, will obviate existing difficulties and meet the financial necessities of the country.

JUDGE GRIER'S RESIGNATION.

It appears that Judge GRIER has not yet written his letter of resignation, but of his intention to resign there can be no doubt. Yesterday he notified the Supreme Court that he would withdraw at as early a day as the business of the Board would permit.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGE NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has had the Circuit Judge nominations under consideration, and have agreed to make an unfavorable report on at least one, namely, Mr. YEAMAN. It appears, however, that the President will spare the Committee this trouble and will withdraw his nomination this week.

GEORGIA.

Several leading Georgians have arrived here, and other delegations will come to-morrow, for the purpose of urging and endeavoring to secure some modification of the policy which has been recommended by the President in reference to the admission of that State. These gentlemen will find their mission fruitless, the general sentiment of Congress being in favor of adopting the views expressed in the President's Message, and of giving legal force to the report of the Judiciary Committee, which will be presented during the week.

THE INDIAN CONSUL-GENERALSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE H. BUTLER is here looking after his confirmation as Consul. It appears that Senator CHANDLER is making some opposition to Mr. BUTLER's confirmation, the principal objection of the Michigan Senator being that he has at present a friend of his own there, who has held the position for the last eight years.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Senate, to-morrow, Mr. DRAKE will call up his bill taking from the Supreme Court the power to pass on the constitutionality of acts of Congress. Mr. DRAKE has prepared a long speech on the subject, full of extracts, legal and historical, and will urge the passage of his bill during the session, with all the vigor he can.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post Office Department has completed its selection of designs for a new series of postage stamps to take the place of those now in use, which were adopted by the late Postmaster General RANDALL about one year ago. The new design will be about one-third larger than the present stamp, or, in other words, the same size of the old stamps, and consist entirely of profile busts taken from standard original marbles, executed by artists of acknowledged reputation. Some of the stamps have already been engraved, proofs of which have been approved by the Post Office Department, as well as by the President and Cabinet, as the most appropriate and elegant in all respects of any hitherto issued by any nation in the world. They will be engraved and furnished by the National Bank Note Company, from photographs by BRADY, taken from the original statues and busts, and comprise the heads of the following distinguished Americans: One cent, Franklin, by Burton, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; two cents, Jackson, by Powers; three cents, Washington, by Houdon; six cents, Lincoln, by Volk; ten cents, Jefferson, by Powers; twelve cents, Clay, by Hart; fifteen cents, Webster, by Clevenger; twenty-four cents, Scott, by Coffee; thirty cents, Hamilton family bust; forty cents, O. H. Perry, by Walcutt.

THE GERMAN PATENT OFFICE.

The Government of the North German Confederation intends to bring before its Parliament the much controverted subjects of patents for invention, and to contribute to the movement now taking place for bringing as much uniformity as possible into the Patent laws. The Secretary of North Germany has requested Professor MARTILE, of the Washington Patent Office, to furnish him with a report of the American system of patents, the laws and rules of the office and their general effects on our national industry. Professor MARTILE has been in our Patent Office for a number of years, and has given much attention to the subject. He has promoted universal international interest in Patent laws. He is a native of Switzerland, where he has occupied a high position on the judicial bench, and is an intimate friend and schoolmate of Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, yesterday introduced a bill providing that the public lands in the State of California, not mineral or reserved, unfit for cultivation, but useful for timber, may be sold in quantities, not exceeding 640 acres, to any one person or association, no second application to be made under the act by the same party. Notice of application is to be given, and not to include any improved or settled lands. The object is to bring into market the sierra timber lands, which are now depredated on by saw-mill men and others, and to sell in sufficient quantities to warrant the prosecution of such industries. Heretofore there has been no mode of obtaining title to these lands, and yet large communities depended on them for lumber, which could only be had in defiance of law.

A SWINDLE FRUSTRATED.

Yesterday a man, representing himself as W. E. PERRY, deposited with the National Bank of the Republic a piece of paper purporting to be a check on the Chemical Bank of New-York, drawn by N. S. & G. GRISWOLD, of that City, for $20,000. A bank book was given, crediting him with the deposit of that sum. The man subsequently called, during the temporary absence of the President of the bank, and attempted to draw $6,000 or $7,000. The Cashier, however, had received orders from the President not to pay him any money pending the inquiry of the New-York parties. In response to telegrams the Chemical Bank said it had no check out for $20,000, and the GRISWOLDS, that they kept no account in the Chemical Bank.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALASKA.

The steamship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall Dec. 3, reached this port yesterday. She brings the specie referred to in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Fred'k Probst & Co.	$10,980	M. Echeverria & Co.	$2,322
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,000	Trevor & Colgate	1,266
S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,000	D. de Castro & Co.	600
Ribon & Munos	250		
Total			$27,348

Affairs in Chili—Movement of Lopez—Indian Troubles in Bolivia—Telegraphy in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Panama*, GRIERSON, Commander, from South American ports, arrived at Panama on the 29th ult.

CHILI.

From Valparaiso the news is not of an important character. The daily papers had been busily engaged in reporting the warm discussions in the Chambers with reference to the administrative acts of the Ministry. The Government had issued a decree requiring all public servants' bonds to be renewed once a year. Señor Don LUIS COUSIÑO had offered to the Government to spend $60,000 in beautifying the "Campo de Marte" in Santiago, so as to make it a splendid place of recreation. Plans for the purpose had already been received from Europe.

PARAGUAY.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 17th, and from Cordova to the 19th October. On his flight toward the Bolivian frontier, LOPEZ caused 100 of his followers to be shot, at San Estanislao, on account of a plot to revolt against him. Colonel MONGELOS and his Adjutant were among the victims. His followers number about 300 in all, and they had twelve small field pieces and twelve carts containing money. The President of the Republic had obtained leave of absence, for forty days in order to visit several Provinces.

BOLIVIA.

President MALGAREJO returned to La Paz on the 6th of November. Several regiments of cavalry were ordered to the frontier. Minister DONATO MANOS had been sent to the districts of Sucre and Potosi with 500 men to enforce the payment of the newly-ordered tithes of the Indians of those districts, who have shown resistance to the law. General DULON had been chosen Military Governor of La Paz. The country was again entirely quiet, the attempted revolution having apparently lost all footing.

PERU.

The Dreyfuss question had not yet been decided. Don CARLOS PAZ SOLDAN had received permission of the Government for the laying of a submarine cable from Tumbes to Panama. The land line from Callao to Tumbes is soon to be completed. The line was already open as far as Malabrigo. On the 18th November the first telegraphic communication from that place was received at the central telegraph office in Lima. The proposal of Mr. HENRY F. ROSS for the laying of a submarine cable from Callao to Panama had been rejected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FAIR HARVARD: A Story of American College Life. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON. London: S. LOW, SON & MARSTON. 1869.

This book purports to do for Harvard what *Tom Brown* did for Oxford. We shall take occasion to point out certain differences between the English university system and our own, as well as between the conditions and spirit of undergraduate life in the two countries, and shall then have something to say of *Fair Harvard*.

In Harvard and Oxford there are more points of contrast than resemblance. The same university is common to both, but must be taken in different senses. In America, as in Germany, the word has kept its proper and primitive significance. The university of the Middle Ages was a congeries of schools within whose circle all arts and sciences recognized by the mediæval mind were cultivated. Just such complete mental gymnasia, opened, indeed, and widened to answer the expanded range of modern thought, are to be found in Berlin and Gottingen. The same comprehensive curriculum Harvard aims to afford. In Oxford the term University has lost the meaning it had in the time of CHAUCER or ERASMUS, and denotes merely a certain body corporate, viewed strictly in its collective capacity, and sharply discriminated from the several colleges its constituent members.

It is not enough that a university in the true sense should offer facilities to the investigation of every branch of knowledge. A student must be permitted to choose the subject upon which he will concentrate his attention. Accordingly, he is allowed at Harvard to neglect the academical department, or college proper, to join the law school or either of the other divisions, and to secure in each its specific degree. In Oxford, on the contrary, all degrees not purely honorary presume that of Bachelor of Arts to have been there taken in due course. The aim of the new Harvard system—we speak of the University, not the College—is to afford aid and stimulus in every walk of science and letters, without pronouncing any preference for one over another. The tendency, on the other hand, of Oxford influence and pressure is decidedly scholastic. The main object of education is to make good Grecians and Latinists. The mediæval predominance of logic and the literæ humaniores is still zealously maintained. The final examination, which tests acquaintance with these subjects, is significantly entitled "Greats." It is true, one is permitted to take his "second schools," (that is, pass a supplemental examination,) the ultimate requisite to a Bachelor's degree, in mathematics, modern history or science. The two latter departments, however, have no traditional prestige, receive slender encouragement from the authorities, and are comparatively neglected. In short, Oxford ought not to be compared at all with Harvard University, but finds its analogue, if anywhere, in the college proper. Here, even, there is a difference. In the college proper technical scholarship has ceased to be the exclusive, or, indeed, controlling, aim of Harvard education. Considerable attention is paid to the natural sciences, and a part of the four years is allotted to rhetoric, philology, history and metaphysics. If an Oxonian will conceive a "Passman," when he goes up for his second schools, "passing" in modern history and in physical science as well, he will have a sufficiently accurate idea of the ground traversed by the Harvard undergraduate.

Is the Harvard degree of A. B. equivalent to a degree of B. A. at Oxford? Does it denote an equal amount of mental discipline and mental acquisitions? In our opinion, it does this and more. Whether we look at the variety of subjects examined, or to the degree of knowledge and grasp of those subjects which is expected, the conditions of a mere degree are equally rigorous and exacting in the two places. Shall we not rather say that those conditions are in both cases absurdly easy and nominal, that they are adjusted to the most languid industry and the slenderest capacity, and secure hardly more than a minimum of culture and discipline? It is upon some twenty of the strongest men in every class, certainly not upon the "second half," that Harvard rests her reputation as a school of letters and mental gymnasium. So is it by no means upon "Passmen," who seek merely a degree, but upon her "Classmen," her "Honormen" that Oxford founds her claim to the respect of England. A glance at this distinction of "Pass" and "Class" will detect a fundamental and pregnant difference in the *rationale* of the English and American systems.

Every Oxford man who completes his course must undergo four public examinations, conducted not *viva voce*, but in writing, and known respectively in his dialect as "Smalls," or "The Little Go," "Mods," (Moderations,) "The Great Go," or "Greats," and the "Second" (*i. e.*, supplemental) "Schools." Of the latter, which comprise the schools of mathematics, modern history and physical science, you must take one; you may take two or all three. At "Smalls" no distinction is possible. Those who mean to try for honors and those who will be content with a degree, are examined together upon the same subjects. Neither more nor better work is demanded of one than of another. It is a scrub race. "The Little Go" once over, the paths of "Pass" and "Class" men diverge. At "Mods," men are examined in the classics, (combined with logic,) and in mathematics, you may take a "Pass" or "Class" in either. You must take one or the other in both. If you desire to "pass," say in the former department, you must be able to translate, without gross blunders, some parts of two or three authors in each language, and have learned something of the rudiments of logic. If your knowledge upon these points come up to a certain standard you succeed in "Mods." If it fall short you fail. There are no degrees of excellence; you "pass" or you are "plucked." If, on the other hand, you seek honors, you must submit to a distinct examination, absolutely unconnected with the former in place, time, scope or method. You must be thoroughly conversant with some dozen authors, and, if you do not offer Latin and Greek verse, stand ready to translate extracts (to be made by the Moderators) from the whole range of the two literatures. Your grasp of the structure, syntax and idioms of those languages, the nice accuracy and finish of your English version, in short, the style and spirit of your work, have become points of prime importance. The examination concluded, it is the business of the Moderators to classify the work. Ten or twelve men, whose papers are clearly the most creditable, are grouped in a "first class;" the next fifteen or twenty in a "second class," and so on. Men who are thus "placed" are said to have taken "honors" in "Mods." They are "class" men. On the mathematical side of "Mods," as well as in the three "second schools," distinctions precisely analogous obtain in the examinations for Pass and Class. In "Greats," where the scholastic tendencies of Oxford education culminate, (although historians and philosophers, rather than orators and poets, engage the attention,) the divergence is most strongly marked. The Passman, indeed, is required to furnish somewhat more of matter, but is hardly expected to impress on his old form, whereas in "honors" something more than learning, the power of wielding and applying it, is looked for. Men fail, not infrequently, to be "placed" at all, and a "first class" rarely includes more than *six*, sometimes but *two*. Among undergraduates it is well understood that honors in Greats are the best test of brains.

Thus we see in the Oxford scheme provision made at once for the careless and the industrious, the man of talents and the dunce. The two careers, moreover, are sharply discriminated; related, indeed, in no respect beyond the accident of contiguity. Clever men are not handicapped to run with their weaker fellows. Ambition is pitted against ambition; not paired with idleness. There is food for all stomachs—milk for babes, meat for men. The plan hitherto pursued at Harvard differs widely from this. There has prevailed in the college proper that leveling system under which all the men of a class receive the same instruction, perform the same tasks. An essential vice of this system is the necessity of adjusting its requirements to the *average* capacity, thereby taxing the meaner, while it cramps the larger intellect; in short, yoking the horse and the ass together. This method of training yet obtains in some of the great English schools, but has been abandoned at Oxford since the beginning of the century. Its disappearance was coincident with the revival of scholarship. The attempt was early made at Harvard to correct the fault of their system by making college rank depend upon the *quality* of the work performed. The remedy was only partial. The field of labor remained narrow as ever, and it is not practicable to test a race horse over a half-acre lot.

A word about marks and their effect upon college rank at Harvard. Every undergraduate is compelled to attend regularly recitations in those branches of study which he is required to pursue. For his performance at each recitation he receives a certain mark, say on a scale of eight. At the end of a term these marks are added, and their aggregate commonly equals the mark obtainable at the ensuing written examination. The latter, however, is obviously a much fairer test of proficiency in a given department. The ability to swallow every day a stated quantity of food is not conclusive proof of the healthy condition of the digestive apparatus, while the serious waste of time which this practice involves is a positive wrong to those men whose studious habits give them the right to consider their time valuable. Here again we strike traces of the grammar school, and, perhaps, if Harvard were such,—were the average age of her undergraduates fifteen instead of nineteen,—it might be possible to justify any method by which raw and ignorant schoolboys could be nailed to the desk. At Harvard, moreover, marks are not always cumulative, there are deductions as well. By "cutting" a recitation one loses not only the marks he might have obtained if present; as many more are subtracted by way of penalty. Divers other infringements of college law entail a similar process of deduction from marks which *primâ facie* purport to gauge intellectual effort. If the stimulus which emulation supplies to mental exertion be worth resorting to at all, let its action be free and unimpeded. We know on what specious grounds the practice is defended. We admit that the maintenance of order in a college, so situated as Harvard, is a grave problem, but rather let it remain a problem than condescend to palm off upon the world a forced and absurd solution.

In both of these aspects the Oxford scheme coincides with that of German universities. By public written examinations, and by these only, brains are gauged, acquisitions measured. In exact accordance with those examinations degrees and honors are conferred. Aiming to estimate and classify in respect of scholastic and literary merit the work submitted to her eye, the University declines to consider the method—by recitation or what not—whereby that work was accomplished, much less the deportment or moral character of its authors. So much parental supervision, or tutorial aid, as men may need, the several colleges, in their private and, so to speak, domestic capacity, are expected to supply. In the contemplation of the University, undergraduates are men. As men, we feel assured, they will come in time to be viewed at Harvard. There is a difference of little more than a year in the average age of students in the two places, and mere age is a rude and partial index of maturity as between men of distinct nations. While we write, indeed, enforced attendance at recitation, as well as the "deductive" system may have become traditions at Harvard. Of this we are certain, that the propriety of their retention will receive, under the new *régime*, thorough investigation, and that neither routine nor prejudice will avail to sway the verdict.

Turning from the work men do at Harvard and Oxford to the life they lead, we discover a much closer analogy. The habits of the German *schlager* or the *étudiant* of the Rue de Bac are unintelligible to an Oxonian. Life at Harvard, on the contrary, he would find, in most points, quite similar to his own. The "hall dinner" he would miss. No "commons" of any sort are furnished by the College. Evening "wines" are frequent enough, but not so universal as in Oxford. Men dine in the middle of the day, and a Harvard "tea" hardly requires the digestive aid of Port or Burgundy. For the Isis rowing men have the Charles, and it is known that they make good use of it. College and university "grinds" seem peculiar to England, but the gymnasium at Harvard is usually thronged, and running, say from three to six miles, is a mode of exercise not infrequent. Hunting of course is out of the question, nor, indeed, do men ride much. Driving is sufficiently common, and the Tilbury was as familiar five years ago to the environs of Harvard as dog cart or tandem to the streets of Abingdon or Thame. For him who cares merely to saunter or *flaner*, we cannot match Addison's Walk and St. John's Gardens, or the glories of "The High," but now that the "constitutional" has become naturalized among us, Jamaica Pond, Wellington Hill, and Brookline afford objective points as attractive in natural beauty as Cumnor, Woodstock, or the "Two Hinkseys." If Oxford have her "Union," we can point to the "Institute of 1770," where problems of government are pondered with equally impressive gravity. The "Bullingdon" and "Loders," while in scope and purpose they certainly differ, correspond in some respects to the "Pudding Club" and the "Porcellian," although it may be doubted whether anything so perfect and delightful in their several ways as the two latter associations exist in any foreign university. To the Canning Club we possess no exact analogue, but similar societies, purely literary in character, arise from time to time among the more studious men. Finally, as regards the leisure which men enjoy, and the restrictions upon their movements, an Oxford undergraduate is subject to severe penalties if he remains out of college after midnight. On the other hand he is left far more completely master of his time during the day.

There is, it seems to us, observable in the lives of Harvard and Oxford men considerable difference in respect of unity of purpose and directness of aim. This one might reasonably expect. The English mind is irresistibly impelled by the conditions of English life toward intensity, rather than expansion. Rarely is a boy's imagination seduced and dazzled by the careers of triumphant charlatans. The English people appear to have swallowed the sour, though wholesome, truth that nothing but transcendent ability in a particular line, or consummate mastery of a special subject, can avail to make one man indispensable to his fellows, and wrest a coronet or mitre from the reluctant hand of caste. One cannot fail to remark, even among undergraduates, the peculiar earnestness and thoroughness of the national character. Whatever line they take, whether praise or blame worthy, is followed with a will. It knows no rival. It absorbs blood and brain. "Blake," in *Tom Brown*, and "Mr. Arthur Pendennis" were no doubt selected for portrayal, because they afforded some elements of dramatic contrast and color. The truth is that in Oxford the "many-sided" man is rather ridiculous than respectable. We cannot say that such is altogether the case with us. Seldom, we fear, does a class graduate from an American college without contributing to the world's waste basket more than its quota of mimic "Bolingbrokes," abortive "Crichtons" and "problematic characters" that will never be worth solution.

The tone and spirit of Harvard undergraduates could not fail, we think, to impress favorably men of the best sets in Oxford. Their posture toward the College authorities is one of deference and respect, their bearing toward each other courteous and manly. They are not "priggish," and they are not "loud." Virtue with them is never divorced from cleanliness, and vice, to be even tolerable, must put off all its grossness. The conditions of Harvard life, involving as they do so much of contact and friction among men of quite opposite habits and tastes, have generated a sort of public opinion which controls the demeanor and utterance of even the wildest sets. In fine, it may be claimed that a presumption has been established in favor of Harvard, as well as of Oxford and Eton, that men who issue from either will have the manners of gentlemen. This good breeding, of which Harvard men are rarely devoid, is due in great part to the proximity and influence of Boston. We have no space to consider it here, but that influence ought not to be overlooked in the briefest survey of undergraduate life.

Harvard and Oxford have lately been brought into conspicuous relation, and have come in one way or another to be popularly regarded as representative Universities. Most of the phases of Oxford life had been photographed in *Tom Brown*. A similar service has at length been attempted for us in *Fair Harvard*. The two books will naturally be compared, and we have sought to indicate some points of contrast and resemblance in the two Universities which it may be useful to bear in mind. We have thereby withheld ourselves and the reader from an interesting, and, in some respects, a remarkable book. *Fair Harvard*, as its name imports, is a picture of undergraduate life. We are introduced at the outset to a clever boy of 17, the son of New-England parents, who has been recently matriculated at Harvard, and we follow him step by step through the four years which comprise the College course. We see his native traits of disposition and character deepened, or softened, the stock of habits, notions and principles, which he brought with him from his school or home, melting, changing, expanding under the influences which surround his new career. We go with him everywhere, to chapel and lecture room, to his club table and college societies, to class suppers and parties in Boston, and to his country home. We share his mad pranks and boyish frolics and again his serious musings and more studious hours. We partake of his little triumphs, his dreams of a larger world, and the ardors of his first passion. We are admitted even to those deeper feelings and unspoken aspirations which make of a pure boy's heart a temple.

The scenes amid which college life is cast are accurately drawn. The local details are correct. The views and sentiments of undergraduates are reproduced with considerable care. Their spirit and tone are, on the whole, faithfully rendered. An attempt is made to adjust the development of character to the march of student life, and the horizon of thought and feeling seems to expand gradually from the Freshman to the Senior year. In a few instances only have we detected what may be called an anachronism of thought. Thus to realize in memory the scope, furniture and method of a boy's mind, to embody these objectively and bring upon a stage figures which should be neither men nor girls, nor abstractions, but genuine, live boys, was no easy task. Regarded merely as an achievement in *realistic* painting—which is, of course, to be discriminated from other merits in literary production—*Fair Harvard* must, in our opinion, rank even higher than *Tom Brown*, and may not unfairly be compared to *School Days at Rugby*.

It must be said that the men, of whom we see most in this story, do by no means exhaust the phases of college life. "Reading" and "religious" sets do not find adequate representation. This defect, for defect it certainly is, is common to all pictures of this kind, and results, we imagine, from the exigencies of art. Not a few men at Harvard as at Oxford lead lives of active piety and unremitted industry, but may we not justly say that those very virtues divest them in a large degree of mere dramatic interest? They are truly the salt of the earth, but in salt there is little variety of flavor. Their lives are noble, but uniform, and the light they give is a white light, not chromatic. It is therefore easier to praise them than to paint them. We shall not demur to the side of student life which this and kindred books have elected to portray. This, however, we have a right to demand, that their controlling influence and essential spirit shall be manly and ennobling, that baseness and sophistry be shown in their natural colors, while to truth and worth a fair field and equal weapons are conceded; that, in short, good men shall not be always weak nor bad men always brilliant. Tried by his standard *Fair Harvard* does not fail. When truth and falsehood grapple, as in the course of this story they often do, it is not truth that has the worst of the encounter. Where meanness and impurity crop out the author sets his heel on them and brands them with their proper names. Even where the defence of a dubious morality is committed to clever hands it is conducted in a vein of extravagant irony which is fatal to its cause. To a boy on the eve of entering college we would say,—read this book. For him indeed and for the Freshman such works as *Fair Harvard* and *Tom Brown* perform what SIR PHILIP SYDNEY would make the true function of a poet: "Nay, he doth, as if your journey should lie through a fair vineyard, at the very first give you a cluster of grapes that full of that taste you may long to pass further."

In point of style and workmanship this book is open to much censure. In execution it is most unequal; at times careless, even sloppily; at others slow and labored. The author's language is frequently vague, and we suspect there is sometimes a vagueness of thought behind it. We meet not seldom in these pages with expressions and phrases which are not altogether in good taste, as well as certain idioms which unquestionably want the sanction of good use, and a love of alliteration that is occasionally almost childish. The action of the story moves in a succession of bursts rather than a steady stream, and the book is lacking in that sustained power the absence of which leaves a reader feverish and uncomfortable. Of plot there is little, but plot perhaps was incompatible with the subject. *Fair Harvard*, in short, is plainly a first essay in authorship. In the army of *littérateurs* this writer is a raw recruit. But we shall take leave to add that he is one of those recruits who carry somewhere in their knapsacks a *bâton de maréchal*. The faults with which his book abounds disfigure, but do not dwarf it. It is in our opinion a work of uncommon promise. That promise lies in its *humor*. It pervades the volume and few will rise from its pages without a conviction that the writer is a humorist of considerable and peculiar powers. Many incidents and allusions are in themselves amusing to those only who are familiar with the undergraduate world, and would be, no doubt, were they coldly drawn, caviare to the general. But they are informed with so much of life and color, their ludicrous side, their intrinsic grotesqueness and absurdity are projected in so strong a light that they prove like a ringing laugh, contagious and irresistible.

We would willingly quote from the volume, but have only space to say that the sixteenth chapter, which describes the annual boat race at Worcester between Yale and Harvard, seems to us the least creditable, and that the gem of the book unquestionably is the "College Pump." An old wooden pump which stands in the middle of the College yard is made to recount its history, and it does so in a vein of gentle humor and pensive melancholy almost worthy of GOLDSMITH or CHARLES LAMB. There is some love-making in this story. Would it be a true story of college life without it? As a university career draws to a close, and a student's views and aims begin to take the shape and hues of a wider world, our interest in him wanes, and we commence to miss that passion which imparts romance to real life. Undergraduates themselves, we imagine, become conscious of this want. Accordingly, in the course of the Senior year, we are made to see a good deal of two young ladies. One of these,—Miss Campbell,—we thoroughly like. She approaches an ideal of womanhood which recent novelists have too much neglected. TROLLOPE, indeed, aims at it, but, clever as he is, his hand sometimes lacks the firmness of touch, and his pallet the colors to compass it. The heroines of CHARLES READE are fascinating but exasperating, half goddess and half fool. Why will not some one give us a portrait in the Wordsworthian manner,—a genuine woman, with timely flashes of the angel?

We look forward not without hope to the next work of this writer. No doubt he did prudently to try his prentice hand upon college youth. Such *genre* pictures are pleasing enough, and perhaps discover, as well as any an artist's grasp of color and composition, but the author of *Fair Harvard* may become competent, in our judgment, to handle a larger theme. Neither scene nor subject are far to seek. They may be found here and now. How many have regretted that HAWTHORNE should have turned shyly away from his countrymen and contemporaries to gather Mosses from an Old Manse, and antiques in Italy. We at least decline to admit that the novel, or, indeed, any species of literature, cannot root itself and flourish in our soil. We want a genuine American novel that shall photograph and interpret the living world about us. Material abounds. It only waits the eye and hand of a master.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Efforts to Utilize Crude Petroleum—Experiments at Washington—An Ingenious Apparatus—Its Apparent Success.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

A series of remarkable experiments have recently been conducted here for the purpose of utilizing crude petroleum by adapting it to the uses of fuel and artificial light. Many experiments have hitherto been brought to the attention of the Government, which has been much interested in them, but none have proved absolutely successful. These, however, all brought petroleum into direct contact with fire, and were, therefore, fraught with much danger as well as many chemical difficulties. The Secretary of the Navy, in his report for 1867, summed up the experiments by saying that

"The fact came out in the experiments made, with all kinds of inventions, that the petroleum, when subjected to the furnace temperature, threw down a portion of its carbon in a solid state, and in sufficient quantities to close the tubes (of the boilers) in about forty-eight hours, and often in much less time."

The great aim, therefore, has been to discover a process whereby the tendency to carbonization should be overcome. For several years a couple of gentlemen, who were largely interested in the oil regions, have made the uses of petroleum a study, and sought perseveringly to adapt to practical ends the vapors and gases which issued from its wells, fissures and every opening in the ground, which were simply the result of the evaporation of the petroleum in the earth. Many methods were applied, but chemical difficulties or practical obstacles delayed final success. At length it became apparent that the great secret to be discovered was the application of heat in such manner as to evaporate the petroleum without carbonization. The various methods were first fully investigated. Furnace heat, no matter how applied, had failed under Government experiments. Heat produced by ejections into the fire of petroleum and steam combined proved spasmodic, irregular and dangerous. But it was certain that the vapor of petroleum would not only burn, but would produce the intensest heat of any known agency. Finally, after much study, the inventors and conductors of the present experiments, Mr. R. M. WHIPPLE and Mr. T. S. DICKERSON, invented a very simple apparatus, whereby they sought the evaporation of the petroleum through the application of super-heated steam, it being evident to them that the great essential hitherto lacking in the process was a sufficient quantity of hydrogen to prevent the carbon from depositing in a solid state.

For over two months these experiments have been going on, and are at last producing such results as to leave scarcely any doubt of their complete success. The process is in brief as follows: Steam is taken from a boiler and passed by a pipe into the fire box, where it is forced through a small iron cylinder, known as the super-heater, which increases the temperature of the steam to from 800 to 1,200 degrees, as may be required. Thence it passes through a pipe into a cylindrical tubular generator, the petroleum being contained in the space around the tubes, and by its heat rapidly generates the oil into a gaseous vapor. The capacity of the cylinder now in use is eighty gallons of crude petroleum. The gas, as fast as generated, passes to a receiver which stands by the side of the generator and is about two-thirds its capacity; thence by pipes into the fire box of the boiler, where it is introduced by jets of burners in such volume as to produce a flame which diffuses itself the full length of a thirty-five foot boiler, and several feet into the smokestack with the apparatus only working at one-fourth its capacity. At the same time the steam returning from the generator [illegible] is mixed with the vapor, improving the combustion, increasing the heat and lessening the consumption.

For the past month the daily duty of the apparatus has been to drive a thirty-horse power engine, with a common thirty-five-foot cylindrical boiler. Relative tests with Cumberland coal show that the average pressure of steam with coal fuel under the same boiler is thirty-five pounds; the coal fires being raked out and the pumps started, the pressure becomes reduced to twenty-five pounds. The gas fires then being started the pressure is increased to seventy pounds in twenty minutes. This service is performed at an expense of one gallon of crude petroleum per hour—cost, seventeen cents. The capacity of the present apparatus is estimated at twenty thousand cubic feet of gas per hour, equally adapted for fuel or for illuminating purposes. From the fire thus produced, when combustion is regulated, there is neither smoke, dust nor ashes. As a matter of comparative economy the results thus far seem to be of great promise.

The engineers of the Navy Department are giving the matter close attention. Several of them and also several chemists and steamship owners, as well as numerous machinists, have examined the process critically, and admit that apparently the *only* thing which remains to be done is to adapt the process to the various practical uses, which the inventors claim is only a matter of mechanical detail. They are now preparing for a test on locomotives. In the meantime the Danish Government, to which country large quantities of our petroleum, both crude and refined, are exported, has written to this Government asking for information of any new experiments in this direction.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Senator in the Twenty-sixth (Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER'S) District, is to be held in Geneva on Friday next. The special election will take place on the 28th inst.

The Jackson *Clarion* gives a list of twenty-six Republicans, two Conservatives and two Democrats elected to the Senate of Mississippi, and of seventy-six Republicans, twelve Conservatives and three Democrats elected to the House. Three districts in the Senate and thirteen in the House remain to be heard from. Three of the Senators and seventeen of the Representatives are colored men.

President HORATIO SEYMOUR announces that the fifth annual Convention of the American Dairymen's Association will be held in Utica on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 12 and 13.

Bishop BOURGET, of Montreal, intends to proceed immediately with the erection of a fine Roman Catholic cathedral in that city.

Generals SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, ROSECRANS and MCCOOK expect to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday and Thursday.

The municipal election in Boston takes place to-day. We know not how many tickets are in the field, but the list certainly embraces the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens, the Labor Reform and the Temperance tickets.

Dr. HAZARD ARNOLD POTTER, eminent for his skill in surgery, died in Geneva on the 3d inst. He served as surgeon of the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Ohio enrolled 739,971 school children during the year ending Aug. 1.

The coercion of the New-Orleans bakers still continues. A few days ago fifteen or twenty of them were fined $50 each for not having posted the rates at which they sold their bread.

A Democratic politician in Kentucky, whose political disabilities Congress has just removed, expressed a wish on Thursday that Congress would now bestow some ability upon one of the prominent candidates for United States Senator in his State.

Kansas, by law, offers to any one planting and successfully growing for three years an acre or more of forest trees, or a half mile or more of forest trees along any highway, a bounty annually for twenty-five years of $2 per acre or half mile.

We think the Cincinnati *Enquirer* uses as strong language as politeness permits when it speaks of "the blunders and crimes of the more vicious of the imbeciles and maniacs who figure so largely among the public men of the Republican Party."

The official announcement shows that at the recent election in West Florida 1,162 votes were cast in favor of annexation to Alabama, and 651 against it. This is less than one-third of the registered vote. No poll was had in Jackson County, on account of the excited condition of its people over murders lately committed there. The transfer must be ratified by the Legislatures of Florida and Alabama and by Congress before it can take effect.

A Milwaukee man gave his wife a $50 greenback a few nights ago for safe keeping, and she concealed it in the coffee mill. In the morning the husband ground the coffee and made rather an expensive cup.

Two little dogs got into a fight in Buffalo on Thursday afternoon, but a large Newfoundland happened along, and after watching the combatants a few minutes, suddenly caught up one of them by the neck and trotted off with it, keeping a firm hold upon him until his angry passions had had time to cool.

A New-England Society has been formed in Janesville, Wis., and it will have a supper on the 22d inst.

They bring political classification to a fine point in California, classifying the Legislature thus: Senate—20 Democrats, 1 Independent Democrat, 11 Republicans, 1 Independent Republican and 1 Independent. Assembly—57 Democrats, 2 Independent Democrats, 10 Republicans and 1 Independent Republican.

The Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home in Chicago has received during the year 358, whose average was 14 years. One hundred and seventy-eight were orphans.

It is reported that very few of the present Republican Congressmen from Indiana will be renominated.

A loud call comes from California that Congress should withhold all public lands there from sale except to actual settlers.

The Philadelphia Post Office is to be enlarged.

Politics in Texas makes more additions to the language. The papers there talk of White Camelias, Black Camelias and Burnt Cork. For example, the Galveston *Bulletin* says: "To be a White Camelia, like FULTON, is bad enough; to be a very white one, as is WHEELER, is worse. But to be a very white one, smutted all over with the burnt cork of the Loyal League, is simply intolerable."

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* gives a list of 1,914 vessels which met with disaster, more or less serious, on the lakes during the season just closed, involving a loss estimated at $4,100,000. One hundred and twenty-six vessels, including five steamers and ten propellers, were totally lost. The number of lives lost was 209. The disasters reported in the single month of November numbered 408, involving damage to property of upwards of $2,000,000.

The small boys in Columbia, S. C., are wild at the appearance of an organ grinder with his monkey, the first since the war.

The Toronto grocers have met and unanimously voted to disregard hereafter their practice of giving Christmas boxes to their customers during the holidays.

A family of nine persons left Oxford County, Me., last week for Utah—converts to Mormonism.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention is to be held in Columbus on the first Wednesday in June, 1870.

That pardoned Confederate prisoner who reported in Alabama that Colonel C. C. TEW, of the Second North Carolina Regulars, is now a prisoner at Dry Tortugas, told a story that is not true.

A Southern paper has noted the interesting coincidence that the Conference of the M. E. Church, South, met in Rome, Ga., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, and on the same day the grand Catholic assembly, the Ecumenical Council, met in Rome, Italy.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Views of a Roman Catholic Clergyman on the Subject.

Sermon by Rev. Thos. S. Preston at St. Ann's Church Yesterday—The Argument of the Romanists Fully Presented.

At St. Ann's Catholic Church, yesterday, Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON discoursed on the "Catholic View of the School Question." The reverend gentleman remarked that he proposed to address them upon a question which agitated the community considerably at the present time, and which certainly was at all times a question of great importance for a nation and a republic situated as this is. They were aware that while they, as Catholics, pressed forward their claims for the education of their children, the community at large had become interested, and, he might say, in some respects excited, upon the question, especially in latter days, and there had been attempts made to revive the old prejudice against the Catholic religion which ought long ago to have slumbered. An opinion appeared to be entertained that they, Catholics, were hostile to the interests of the country, and that they were endeavoring by some unfair means to establish their religion here and to demand for it the support of the State—in other words, that the attempt to educate their own children and to seek for that education the support of the State, was only an attempt to establish their religion in connection with the State, and therefore that this movement was one every citizen in the country should resist. He need hardly say that these reports were untrue and unfounded, and if they were to be met on all hands by prejudice, if this assertion were to be met by denial, and if no argument was to be used in response to their argument, surely there was no such thing as progress. They asked but a fair hearing and they were convinced that all honest and sincere-minded men would offer no objection whatever to the plans they proposed. He would endeavor to show first, the Catholic opinion on this question, and next answer some of the objections that were made against it. It was a matter peculiar to Catholicity that their faith came from God, that they received it whole and entire from His hands by revelation, and they believed the evidence of that revelation was sufficient to convince any reasonable mind. They were peculiar in this, but they were willing to defend it and give their reasons for it, and were pleased when it was brought into the arena of friendly controversy, but the faith itself which they received from God was not their property, and they made no endeavor to grasp what was entirely beyond their comprehension. This faith they believed necessary for the good of mankind, and the man who did not act consistently to its tenets was an unworthy member of society. In reference to education the Holy Father in the Syllabus declared that all schools, even ecclesiastical seminaries, should be subjected to the complete control of the civil authorities, so as to accord with the ideas of the rulers of the State and the standard of opinion adopted by them. Nevertheless, education should not be separated from religion, and parents and pastors were responsible before God if the religious education of the child was neglected. Now, with regard to public schools, he found that they were inconsistent with this view, because it was impossible to have public schools that were non-sectarian. How can you separate the questions of science from those of faith and morals altogether? In teaching, questions of religion constantly come up; and, therefore, is is impossible that there could be schools without religious bias. As for the mere question of the Bible, Catholics never made that a point of importance. He would have no objection to its being read without note or comment—except it may be read with reverence—but they wanted something more. They recognized the fact of diversity of religion, and they had no disposition to intrude upon the civil rights of others. They wished them to enjoy their rights in all respects, and they wished to enjoy theirs. They had no right to ask that the public schools shall be nothing more than simple schools where mere science is taught, and where it was almost impossible the teaching did not derive some bias from the text book or teacher. They wanted their children to be taught religion from day to day, and that while their temporal knowledge was not neglected, their spiritual knowledge should be increased. It was admitted generally that they had a right to have their practical schools, but then came the question of support, and here rose the practical difficulty, and on this point kindled the prejudices that ought long ago to have been buried. They (Catholics) were taxed. They admitted the justice of the law, but as their religious convictions would not allow them to send their children to the public schools, they demanded a fair proportion of the fund raised, and surely this was not an unjust demand. The right was recognized in all the European countries, even in England, and an eminent American statesman, the Governor of New-York in 1840, stated that he did not hesitate to recommend schools where the children of all denominations were instructed by teachers professing their own faith. But there were great objections raised against it, and an argument was advanced that Catholics were striving to have their religion endowed. Now, he would say that to the endowment of a Protestant denomination he would offer his most determined opposition, and he spoke on the part of the majority of the Catholic body when he declared that they did not want endowment. Lastly, it was urged that Catholics were opposed to our free institutions, were opposed to the advance of science and human progress, that they were enemies of the Republic and that society should watch them carefully lest they bring back the darkness and ignorance of the middle ages. With regard to our institutions it was a doctrine of religion that next to God was our country, and he challenged the world to find better citizens than the Catholics, in this or any other nation. They shed their blood freely for the establishment of our free institutions in times past; they shed their blood more than freely in the recent struggle for the maintenance of our country, and he believed the future would show that they were devoted heart and soul to these institutions which were the glory of the country, and that, next to their devotion to their religion was their love for their country. He was perfectly willing to submit the inspection but not the direction of their schools to any authority appointed by the Legislature, and they would see whether they were disposed to keep their children in ignorance, and whether the standard of education and science was not as high in their schools as in those endowed by the State. Another class of those who opposed everything Catholic, asserted that their religion constrained freedom of thought, but so far as that was concerned he denied that the opinions of those professing the Catholic faith did not range as freely as those of any other denomination. Where have been the most profound thinkers and greatest scholars in every department of art and science, and where are the most profound thinkers of our own day? Are they not in the Catholic Church, and is not the professed activity and science of many we see only superficial? They have only touched the circumference of the world of science, they have never penetrated it, and to say that we Catholics have not freedom of thought and reason—freedom to act—is an entire misconception. We have no religious demagogues that rise up and lead a crowd after them. We pin our faith on no man's sleeve; no man is our leader. The Pope himself is just as much bound by the truths of the revelation as I am, and I am as free in thought as the Sovereign Pontiff, and if I can't satisfy a reasonable mind of the grounds of faith of the Catholic religion, I don't ask him to believe me. For my part I was not born within the Catholic fold, and while I yield to none in all my love for this free and glorious Constitution, which may God preserve, I most earnestly pray that the Lord in his mercy will extend to others the same light of faith He has brought to my soul, and that He may light up their intellects and their hearts to that Church, and bring all men into communion with their Creator.

Rev. H. W. Beecher and McFarland.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. BEECHER: According to the corrected report in the *Tribune* of your remarks at the Astor House, you seem to charge MCFARLAND with the only offence which is a scriptural ground for divorce. His friends most emphatically deny the truth of such a charge. From my many years' intimate acquaintance with you, I know you to be incapable of an act of intentional injustice toward any one, most especially toward a man about to be tried for his life. If, in the haste and excitement of the occasion, you took this statement without time to investigate it, on mere hearsay evidence, and without any legal proof to sustain it, is it not a plain matter of duty on your part toward the accused to come out and say so publicly? I never saw MCFARLAND in my life—never expect to see him—but I know that you would be as unwilling as I, to be the cause of any unjust prejudice against him at the time of his trial. I know, in common with your other friends, that if you have been misled, in regard to any one circumstance, it is owing to the warmth and readiness of your sympathy for suffering, however caused, even if by a man's own sins.

Your friend, ROBERT BONNER.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 11, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. BONNER: I took every statement of every kind, respecting the affair of which you write me, "without time to investigate." The man was dying. Was that a time for sifting evidence? What was to be done must be done quickly. I asked only such things as should determine whether I had a right to go forward. It was for my own sake, therefore, that I hastily inquired, and not to inculpate or to exculpate any one.

But as you now call my attention to the fact that what I did for my own justification, is hanging over MCFARLAND to his injury, and tends to forestall a verdict against him, I agree with you that I ought not to let it remain uncorrected. I should be as unwilling to do an act of injustice toward him as toward any one else. Concurring therefore with you, that it is now due to MCFARLAND for me to state that I know of no legal proof against him, on that point, I do so unhesitatingly. At the time that I stated what I did, I thought of its relation only to other parties. I did not dream of its bearing upon MCFARLAND.

I am, truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Line and Staff in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe I have read every number of the DAILY TIMES issued, with perhaps the exception of a few lost during army service. Will you allow me to ask the able writer now discussing the question of "Staff and Line" in the navy a few questions:

First—Is he aware of the fact that it requires at least as much intellect, general information and special study to qualify for a medical officer of the navy as for a line officer?

Second—Is not the staff, both army and navy of the United States, at present on a lower grade than the service of any other civilized nation?

Third—In view of these facts, how can we expect first-class men to enter the service, or having entered, to remain therein, when they can certainly do much better in civil life.

I will not trespass on your time further, but hope sincerely that your powerful influence may be thrown on the side of justice and common sense in this discussion. Respectfully,

WILLIAM G. STEPHENS.
YONKERS, Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Texas Election—The Power of the Printing-Press.

Some thirty days ago General W. T. CLARK, late Adjutant-General of MCPHERSON, during the war, and now member of Congress from Texas, came to this City and stated to Mr. J. P. LINDSAY that unless he could secure a printing press the Republican Party would be defeated in the State of Texas. Through the influence of Collector GRINNELL and Mr. LINDSAY the press, type and paper were soon on their way to Houston, and in less than seven hours after its arrival it was printing ballots by the thousand. To this act General CLARK attributes the rescue of the State. The following letter will be read with interest:

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Dec. 3, 1869.

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, New-York:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Republican Party of Texas I tender you our most hearty thanks for the great aid rendered in the purchase of a jobbing press and materials, whereby we have been enabled to print the election tickets for a great portion of the State. This liberal donation to the cause of right came at an opportune moment, and I can say without exaggeration that without it our cause would have been seriously imperiled, if not lost. Again I thank you and Mr. LINDSAY, also, for his influence in the matter.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,
J. G. TRACY,
Chairman Republican State Executive Committee.

The Mr. LINDSAY mentioned in the foregoing letter is a merchant of this City, and a gentleman who has always taken an active interest in all matters relating to the success of the Republican Party, and who was instrumental, with others, in raising the fund for the family of General RAWLINS.

The Seventh Regiment Reception.

The full dress promenade concert of the famous Seventh Regiment, National Guard, to take place at the Academy of Music next Thursday evening, promises to be a most brilliant affair. The band will number 100 performers; the concert will commence at 8 o'clock in the evening and close at 10; dancing will then commence and be continued to 1 o'clock in the morning. The tickets will be limited to 1,200, each ticket admitting a lady and gentleman, with 250 extra tickets, each admitting one lady. It is therefore advisable to secure tickets immediately. The members of the regiment will appear in full uniform; veteran members will wear the badge of the Association. The name of the regiment is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be conducted with the most perfect decorum, and that the occasion will be like all the preceding ones, a most enjoyable one.

The Election Frauds—German Indignation Meeting.

A large mass meeting was held by the German Independent organization of the Fourth Judicial District, (Tenth and Seventeenth Wards,) at the Harmony Rooms, No. 143 Essex-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. HUGH GOESCH presiding, in order to give expression to their indignation at the frauds committed by Tammany Hall in the district at the late charter election. Energetic speeches, alluding to and showing the frauds committed and suggesting remedies, were made by Messrs. Jacques Schmitz, Henry Kuhn, John Kullmann, Francis V. Euring, Conrad Kuhn and Ernest Mader. It was resolved that the members of the organization who stood at the polls of the district on election day should canvass their election districts, in order to ascertain the true votes cast and to find out the number of repeaters. The voters present left their names and residences, in order that they might be called upon to make affidavits to their votes, and a collection was taken up for defraying expenses. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Sunday next.

The Case of Dr. Abrahams—Jewish Charitable Bequests.

This important case, now on the calendar of the Supreme Court for trial during the present week, will doubtless attract considerable attention. Dr. ABRAHAMS died in this City about a year ago, leaving a large estate, the greater portion of which he willed to various public charities, most of them prominent Jewish institutions. Some legal doubts arising as to the construction of the will, the matter has been submitted to a Court of Equity to declare the intent of the testator. Among the eminent array of counsel expected to be engaged on behalf of the various parties interested are Charles O'Conor, E. W. Stoughton, Judge Onderdonk, Mann & Parsons, Messrs. Riker & DeWitt and Stephen P. Nash on one side, and Charles Tracy, Julius J. Lyons, John Leveridge, Mr. Cambreling and R. W. Townsend, opposed. Both sides are represented in Court by about thirty attorneys.

Murder of an Infant—Search for the Assassin.

Saturday morning JAMES BOCKLIN, a lamplighter, found the dead body of a female infant on the corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Second-avenue. The body was removed to the Morgue where Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a *post mortem* examination which showed that the infant was of full size and had been born alive and with healthy organs. There was an abrasion on the thigh, and from the condition of the lungs Dr. BEACH was of opinion that the child had been murdered by suffocation. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest upon the body subsequently, and upon the testimony of the physician a verdict was rendered that the infant had come to its death by suffocation at the hands of some person unknown. Captain HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, has taken the matter in hand and is making every effort to discover the assassin. As yet, however, no progress has been made in the matter, although hopes are entertained that the search will eventually prove successful.

An Irate Deputy Coroner—Assault on a Newspaper Attaché.

All the newspapers of this City have stated, with some particularity, the singular circumstances attending the recent alleged suicide at the New-York Hotel, and Dr. WILLIAM [illegible], the deputy of Coroner FLYNN, has been brought into some notoriety in connection with the official irregularities accompanying the affair. Yesterday morning a journal spoke of him as the "Coroner's man," which so angered him that he made an attack upon Mr. S. W. BALDWIN, an *attaché* of the journal in question. Mr. BALDWIN was writing in one of the Coroner's suite of rooms, which is assigned to the reporters, when Dr. [illegible], who is an exceedingly powerful man, entered, and after some profane and abusive language seized him by the collar and dragged him from behind the railing which divides the apartment in twain. The doctor then seized a large and valuable black walnut desk belonging to Mr. BALDWIN, which he overturned with such violence that it was injured almost beyond repair, and the various contents were scattered in confusion upon the floor. Having thus made his reply to reports of his prior proceedings, Dr. [illegible] returned to his official duties.

A Singular Mode of Adjusting Insurance Losses.

MICHAEL MURPHY, a poor but hardworking man, who had served in the Union army throughout the war, found himself at its close with a few hundred dollars on hand, which he invested in a small house and lot in Hudson City, N. J., as a home for his family. Not long after, his wife became insane, and he was compelled to seek admission for her to the Insane Asylum at Trenton, N. J. With his home thus broken up, MURPHY was compelled to rent his house, and being doubtful of its safety from fire while in the possession of strangers, he two years ago effected an insurance thereon in the International Insurance Company to the amount of $1,200, together with $300 on his household goods remaining therein. On the 9th of April last the property was destroyed by fire, and after waiting a month for his loss to be adjusted, he was met by the assertion that he had burned his own house, and on that ground the Company refused to pay. MURPHY then commenced an action in the Superior Court of this City to recover on the policy. This action was met by counter action on the part of the Company, who, after much effort, succeeded in procuring an indictment against MURPHY by a Hudson County Grand Jury, charging him with setting fire to his house with intent to defraud the Insurance Company. The trial on this indictment took place in the Hudson

County Court House last week, the State being represented by Mr. GARRISON and CHARLES H. WINDSOR, of Jersey City, the prisoner being defended by H. DAILY, Jr., of this City. Several days were consumed in the trial, at the conclusion of which, after but a few minutes absence, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on all the counts in the indictment.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Getting Ready for Sea—Hands at the Delamater Iron Works—Precautions Against the Incendiary's Torch.

The Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of West Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, yesterday were the scene of great excitement and bustle. At an early hour in the morning the Spanish contractors, headed by Captain AMMAON, came to the premises to expeditiate the outfitting and towing of the thirteen vessels from the wharf to the stream. The first vessel cast off her mooring immediately after the arrival of the Spaniards, and was towed into the river by the tugboat *Kalkiskah*. Then the work of putting beds, bedding, pots, kettles and culinary ware on board was carried on hastily, and are nightfall the finished boats, numbering eighteen, were towed out and anchored off shore, and directly under the guns of the Spanish war steamer *Pelayo*. They each received a crew of five or six of fourteen men, whose duties were to stow away provisions and fill the bunkers with coal, which was brought alongside in lighters. The work was carried on unceasingly all night, and will be to-day in the hope of enabling the vessels to sail to-night. If this is accomplished the vessels will have left our port for the "Queen of the Antilles" ere sunrise to-morrow. It is not probable, however, that such can be the case, as there is a great deal to be done in so very short a time.

As each vessel left the Delamater basin, received her crew and anchored in the stream, she was formally turned over to the Spanish Government, which was represented yesterday by its Minister, Signor ROSSETTI, who arrived at the Works about noon. Mr. DELAMATER's men, however, aided the Spaniards in coaling and provisioning the craft during the night. The other twelve boats are still incomplete, and remain at the hands in the contractor's hands. They will be finished as soon as possible, and while alongside the wharf every care will be taken to preserve them from the incendiary's torch.

The Williamsburg Reform Association.

This Association held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening last at the residence of Judge THOMPSON, No. 89 Fourth-street, Williamsburg. Judge THOMPSON presided. The following gentlemen presented their credentials as delegates to the proposed General Committee:

George Thompson and William J. Coombs, Thirteenth Ward; James Murphy and Josiah Holmes, Fourteenth Ward; John Baker and John Wills, Sixteenth Ward; T. S. Dick and Timothy Perry, Seventeenth Ward; Colonel William Conselyea and Samuel M. Meeker, Eighteenth Ward; William P. Hurd and George H. Fisher, Nineteenth Ward.

The selection of permanent officers was postponed until the next meeting.

Judge Thompson, Timothy Perry and Melville Hayward were appointed a Committee to report by-laws for the government of the Association.

Judge Thompson, Timothy Perry, George H. Fisher, Sigismund Hoffman, Theodore F. Jackson and Samuel M. Meeker were appointed a Committee to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the purpose of securing a minority representation among the inspectors and canvassers of election.

Addresses were made by Judge THOMPSON, JOHN BAKER, W. J. COOMBS and others, when the Association adjourned.

Attempt to Murder a Patrolman.

At a late hour Saturday night Patrolman CANAVAN, of the Second Precinct, found a man asleep in a doorway of a store at the corner of Ann-street and Park-row, and arousing him told him to go home. The man moved away, but about three hours later the officer again met him in Park-row, when the man without giving any warning of his purpose, made an attack upon CANAVAN with a large jack knife. The officer, however, easily disarmed and arrested him, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, the assailant gave his name as HAWLEY BARCLAY, and said he resided at No. 26 Ann-street. He was committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

The Empire City Skating Rink.

The ice bed has been put in perfect order and everything is ready for freezing weather at the rink. The ice will be formed gradually over every part of the bed so as to freeze the earth solid for a sufficient depth to prevent the warmth from acting upward on the base of the ice, after which cost after cost will be added until the required conditions for skating are obtained. The rink will be heated on the rink and on the Second and Third-avenue cars when the grand opening day is fixed, and due notice in the newspapers will be given. The Empire City Skating Club will make their headquarters at the rink, and the champion skater of Chicago will challenge his opponent of equal prowess on skates by an attempt to keep in motion sixty hours. The rink is in perfect order in all respects.

A Persistent Incendiary—Singular Story of Crime.

The tenement house No. 30 Hamilton-street has evidently been selected for destruction by some incendiary, who is determined to effect his purpose notwithstanding many defeats. Yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock the housekeeper, MARGARET VAIL, for the fourth time found a fire kindled under the stairs on the first floor, which she easily extinguished, but which, left to itself, would in a few minutes have gained such headway that it would have been uncontrollable, and reaching up the stairway would inevitably have consumed the building and destroyed many of the inmates who were asleep on the upper floor. It is most singular that this is the fourth attempt within a few weeks to fire the premises, and in each instance the fire has commenced in exactly the same place at about the same hour of Sunday morning, and that it has each time been discovered and extinguished by MARGARET VAIL. Notwithstanding these repeated efforts to commit a most horrible crime, no clue to the incendiary has been found to detect the criminal. Fire Marshal BRACKETT has not succeeded in unravelling the mystery, and Captain KELSO has not detailed any one of his experienced and adroit detectives to work up the case. The incendiary is still at large, and as he will undoubtedly kindle his fire a little earlier on the next occasion, will probably succeed in destroying the building and murdering a number of its unfortunate inmates.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	
91—Rose vs. Rose.	
92—Levi vs. Blumburgh.	
187—Knapp vs. Brown.	
188—The People vs. Colden.	
189—Gilmore vs. Undermill.	
190—Adams vs. Downs.	
191—Mason vs. Nat. Ex. & Trans. Co.	
192—Beekman vs. Duncombe.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Carrolan J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	
52—White vs. Mattson.	
75—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. The Bond and Lathrop Manufacturing Co.	
88—Burgesbinder vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.	
126—Hartnett vs. Weed.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No Over and Terminer. Grand Jury discharged.

Nos.	Nos.
1187—Manning et al. vs. Lewis.	1231—Shute vs. Kuester.
1198—Edwards vs. Kentzen.	1238—Bucklandt vs. Clark et al.
1207—Gilbert vs. The Barra Bayou Copper Co. of Tennessee.	1245—Whitehurst vs. (Nat.) Wheeler et al.
1208—Hunt vs. Overacker.	1249—Holmes, Booth & Haydens vs. Leach et al.
1216—Fagan vs. Howard et al.	1241—Deutsch vs. Muller.
1218—Matthews vs. Hobby et al.	1242—Williams et al vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
1222—Trundy vs. Bowen.	1247—Muscalstomer vs. Dyer.
1225—Kellogg, Keyes, vs. Wells.	1250—Steel vs. Sears.
1226—Brightwell et al. vs. Wells.	1251—Osborn vs. Architectural Iron Works.
1228—Whitehead et al. vs. Windsor et al.	

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1128—Clark vs. Gardner.	1208—Wilkes vs. Redmond.
1134—Miller et al. vs. Haines.	1209—Conler vs. Stoeffer.
1140—Wright vs. Hier.	1210—McGhee vs. Smith.
1154—Gordon et al. vs. Sargent et al.	1211—Miller et al. vs. Quintell.
1164—Wagner vs. Bennett et al.	1212—Brinckerhoff vs. Colgate.
1168—Sedgwick vs. Stoddard.	1213—Mewis vs. American Express Co.
1182—Wade vs. Spaulding et al.	1214—Bennett, Jr., vs. Lawrence.
1184—Cook et al. vs. Bergen.	1215—Hand vs. Williamsburg City F. I. Co.
1194—Roberts vs. Tot. and Wabash R. R. Co.	1216—Gallup et al. vs. Lawrence.
1199—Selwood vs. Smith.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Bosworth, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
39—Daniel vs. Battenberg.	42—Sonder vs. Cent. Gold Min. Co.
40—Van Tassell vs. Van Kleeck.	43—Towlesend vs. Gould, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1062—West vs. Nash.	1125—Sherman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
1064—Purdy, Jr., by guardian vs. Foster.	1131—Garvin vs. Wheeler.
1088—Sandford vs. Gale.	1133—Ferris vs. Ferris.
1107—Casey, Adm., &c. vs. Gaine.	1137—Charlerton vs. Jackson.
1108—Recolles vs. Kelly.	1142—Kate vs. O'Brien.
1112—Street vs. Bowles et al.	1146—Molloy et al. vs. Brick.
1122—Reed vs. San Mateo Ins. Co.	1150—Hawkins vs. Eliza, Jr.

Part II.—Held by Pilsbury, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1076—Gill vs. Carroll.	1088—Vaughan vs. Wilson.
1078—Dolan vs. Haskins.	1092—Schmidt vs. Jackson.
1077—Gaskin vs. Fabor.	1095—Sharpe vs. Chase.
1126—Gleason vs. Seagold.	1044—Riley vs. Weeks.
1140—Minton vs. Stewart.	1082—Mahler vs. Reid.
1084—Mullins Adm'x vs. Hirsor vs. Bowles et al.	1086—Gandell vs. Whedon.
1086—Thompson vs. Dunn.	1087—Thompson vs. Reisen.
1096—Buckbandt vs. Kobbe.	1088—Appleby vs. Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, F. J.—One-hour Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1026—Lockey vs. Cohn.	1066—Dunham vs. Louisa Hoffman.
1028—Layton vs. Frances.	1068—Grow vs. Martina.
1032—Seine vs. Sasse.	1069—Weatherbee vs. Taylor.
1042—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.	1063—Philips vs. Gray.
1060—Pollock vs. Fuller.	1065—DeCosta vs. Hassell.
1118—Claflin vs. Reynolds.	
1149—Barnes vs. Mack.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1027—Banks vs. Ackerman.	1057—Hoester vs. The Am. Fertilizer.
1271—Fisher vs. Berger.	1058—Lawrence vs. Jex.
—O'Callaghan vs. Rutten.	1059—Lodge vs. Oppenheimer.
—Bonnefoux vs. Milton.	1060—Sherry vs. James.
1181—Walton vs. Horgan.	1061—Holden vs. Morse.
1182—Robison vs. Christie.	1014—Adams vs. Harnett.
1183—Walton vs. Kraft.	1016—Gunn vs. Lynch.
1184—Wagner vs. Fenn.	1020—Bolander vs. Kosh.
1185—Konig vs. Weber.	1024—Ring vs. Richardson.
1186—Hilliard vs. Adams.	

Part II.—Held by Allen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1152—Colberg vs. Nathan.	1025—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.
1174—Pendell vs. Good Hill.	1034—Gaupe vs. Same.
1179—Myers vs. Deutsch.	1034—Bernhard vs. Wagner.
1187—Byrne vs. Jacobet.	1035—Lewis vs. Frankfort.
1188—Smith vs. Grant.	1036—Lewis vs. Collins.
1189—Lewis vs. Hess.	1031—Ming vs. Mackey.
1191—Wagner vs. Barnum.	1038—Sieber vs. Schwartz.
1192—Spangenberg vs. Crane.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Henry Porter; robbery.	12—The People vs. Lars Johnson; grand larceny from the person.
2—The People vs. Charles Cumberly, Thomas Jones; robbery.	13—The People vs. Elias Smith, Van Zandt; larceny from the person.
3—The People vs. Jacob Simon; robbery.	14—The People vs. Robert R. Boylston; obtaining goods by false pretences.
4—The People vs. James Thomas; robbery.	15—The People vs. Joseph L. Miner; obtaining goods by false pretences.
5—The People vs. James Wilson, Thomas McDonald; burglary.	16—The People vs. Robert O'Connel; larceny.
6—The People vs. Patrick Sullivan; burglary.	17—The People vs. John Kelly; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. John Walsh; felonious assault and battery.	18—The People vs. Terry; cruelty to animals.
8—The People vs. George Sipp; felonious assault and battery.	19—The People vs. Elizabeth Miley; petit larceny.
9—The People vs. John W. Crawford; grand larceny.	20—The People vs. Lizzie Kelly; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Smith; grand larceny.	21—The People vs. Catherine Dougherty; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Peter Chagrovez; grand larceny.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—Dec. 11, No. 10, (Original.)—*In parte Mark Howard et al.*—Motion for mandamus to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. This was originally a controversy in which Howard and others were plaintiffs and the City of Davenport, Iowa, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company were defendants, concerning certain municipal bonds issued by the city and guaranteed by the Railroad Company. This Court had power to compel the Judges of the Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiffs, as holders of the bonds, and a mandate to execute the decree was filed in the Circuit Court in May last. But the Circuit Court, at the instance of the other parties to the controversy, has filed a bill, claiming a lien as mortgagee creditors, and as general creditors, to divide the fund in Court, with the plaintiffs. To this proceeding and to certain orders of the Court the plaintiffs demur, and now file a petition to compel that Court to execute the decree as affirmed by this Court, claiming that a judgment or decree affirmed by this Court cannot be altered by new pleadings in the Court below, but must be executed in the exact manner in which it is affirmed.

No. 38—*Jesse N. Dexter, Appellant, vs. Stephen M. Arnold.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—This was a suit in equity, commenced in the State Court, to compel the appellant to cancel a mortgage on certain real estate in Milwaukee, executed by him, he being a citizen of the State of Michigan, to the Circuit Court of the United States, where, upon a full hearing on the merits, the Court rendered a decree directing the cancellation prayed for. The decree has been duly taken, presenting three questions of fact for the consideration of the Court, which, if answered in the affirmative, or either of them, will sustain the decree below, and if in the negative, then the decree must be reversed.

Mr. Carpenter for the respondents; Mr. Howard for appellant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Hon. Ward Lamon of Wheeling; R. M. Blatchford of Boston; John A. Griswold, M. C. of Catskill, N. Y.; John A. Pope, of Atlanta, Ga., and J. H. Tucker, of Baltimore, were admitted to the Bar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Pulston.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL, ON THE GROUND OF MISCONDUCT OF JURORS.

Isaac C. Van Tassel vs. F. William Walker.—During the past Summer there was tried in the superior Court and reported in the Times, a somewhat unusual case, relating to the sale of a farm. The plaintiff owned and offered for sale a farm in New-Jersey of 100 acres, which, according to the advertisement by sell, contained a certain number of fruit trees. It appeared on the trial that two parties had bidden for the farm, one at forty dollars per acre, and the other at forty. Defendant negotiated for the purchase of the sixty acres upon the description and representations which applied to the whole farm, including the number of fruit trees, &c., and on completing the purchase for $2,400, paying $1,000 cash, and entering into a contract to pay $1,000 in one year and $400 in two years, he (defendant) claim, he discovered, together with other misrepresentations, that there were nothing like the number of fruit trees on the farm which had been stated to him, and that he declined to carry out the contract. Plaintiff brought his action to enforce the payment of the $1,400 for fixtures, and defendant answered by claiming exemption from the contract on the ground of fraud, and by counterclaiming for the amount of recorded judgment for the $1,000 already paid, together with several hundred dollars expenses incurred through plaintiff's misrepresentations. The jury found for the plaintiff in favor of defendant for $1,000, and plaintiff now moves for a new trial on numerous exceptions taken at the trial; but, in addition to these exceptions, he moves for a new trial on the ground that the Court from the jurors, in violation of their duty, talked with the defendant and his counsel on the merits of the case. It turned out, however, that the three black crows which defendant had seen on his premises, and which, he said, had come to his farm in company with the sixty crows, it appearing by affidavits of all the jurors that the conversation alluded to was wholly outside the case, and had not the most remote relation to it. On the above points plaintiff's motion was overruled, and the motion for a new trial denied.

Cooper & Rae for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 11, 1859.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	120¼	100 Mariposa Pf.	16
2,000 U.S.6s, '81, C...	120¼	100 do...bd. cell	16¼
4,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62...	112⅝	200 Pacific Mail...	55
4,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62...	112⅝	200 do...	55⅛
3,000 U.S.5-20 C. '65 ...	114⅛	500 do...	55⅜
20,000 do...	114⅛	100 Adams Ex...	60⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	112	100 do...	60⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67,	112	100 do...	60⅝
2,000 do...	112⅛	100 do...	61
100,000 do...	112⅛	100 do...	61⅛
100,000 do...	112⅛	100 do...	61⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	49⅝	200 do...	61⅝
5,000 do...	50	400 do...bd. cell	62
2,000 do...	50⅛	100 Wells, Fargo...bd	19
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	49⅝	100 do...	19⅛
3,000 N. Car. 6s...	42	175 Am. M. U. Ex...	41
20,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	23⅛	25 do...	40⅝
12,000 do...	23⅛	100 do...	41⅛
12,000 do...	23⅛	20000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Certificates...	94
20,000 Mo. St. 6s...	69	5000 do...	94⅛
2,000 do...	69⅛	20000 do...	94⅛
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.	69	20 Erie...	38⅝
10,000 La. 6s, Leg. B.	69	50 Erie Pf...	68
10,000 Ala. St. 6s...	61⅛	200 Reading...b5	101
12,000 Ala. 5s, bds...	58	100 do...	101⅛
1,500 North Ca. 6s...	69⅛	100 Lake S. & M. S.	87⅛
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. E. Ter...	94	100 do...b5	87⅛
5,000 Chi. & N. W. con.	57⅛	200 Chi. & N. W...	72⅛
9,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. Bonds...	97	100 do...	72
20,000 N. J. Cen. 6s...	98	100 Chi. & R. I. P.	94⅝
4,000 M. & St. P. 6s, 1st M...	101⅛	1400 Chi. & R. I...	107⅛
12,000 do...	101⅛	100 do...	107⅛
1,000 Col. C. & Tor. C. 2d M...	48	100 do...b5	107⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d...	50⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	66⅝
2,000 do...	50⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. pref	87⅛
24 Shore & Lehigh R. R.	145	100 do...	87⅛
10 Continental Ins...	102	100 do...b5	87⅛
40 Bank Commerce...	142	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf...	144
100 West. U. Tel...	34⅝	100 Roc., N. & E...	59
200 do...bs cash	35	50 Harl. & St. J. P.	109
400 Quick, M. Co...b10	16	100 Col. C. & Ind. C. R.	30
100 do...	16⅛	100 do...bs cash	30⅛
100 do...	16⅛	50 Del., L. & W. R.	107⅞
100 Mariposa Mining...	7⅛	50 do...bs cell	107⅞
100 do...	7⅛	100 do...	107

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$20,000 U.S.6s, '81, C...	120⅝	$10,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62...	112⅝
5,000 do...	120⅝	20,000 do...	112⅝
2,000 do...	120⅝	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	114⅛
14,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62...	112⅝	800 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅝
800 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	112⅝	20,000 do...	110⅝
4,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62...	112⅝	17,000 do...bs	111
12,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62.	112⅝		

SECOND BOARD—2 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c...	49⅝	$2000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cor...	94⅝
10,000 do...	49⅝	500 Sac. Valley...	30⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s, ex c.	42⅝	100 Reading...bs cash	101⅛
5,000 do...	42⅝	100 do...b10	101⅛
12,000 Missouri 6s...	69⅝	50 Mich. Cen...	32⅝
6,000 La. 6s...	69	100 L. S. Ch. & M. S.	87⅛
1,000 Ala. 5s...	58	100 Chi. & N. W...	72⅛
10,000 La. 6s, Leg. Bds	69	100 do...bs cash	72⅛
5,000 Con. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds...	98⅝	50 Chi. & R. I...	107⅛
30,000 Pac. Tel. Co'd by State Mich...	81⅛	100 do...	107
100 W. U. Tel...	34⅛	100 do...	107⅛

MONEY, Dec. 10—4 P. M.

There is a continued fair movement in the line of Domestic Exports, Receipts of Cotton, &c., but otherwise general Trade is quiet, as usual in December. The City shopping trade for the approaching Holidays has not fairly set in, although large preparations are made for it, and there is a reasonable prospect of a good business this week and next. The Wall-street markets for the week past show a general improvement, as much in the better feeling on the Stock Exchange, and in the Money market, since the President's Message and Treasury Report, as in the amount of business done. To add to this cheerful temper of the Street, we shall soon have the New-Year Dividends, all of which will be equal to the First of July, and will amount to a very large aggregate, including the 5 ⅌ cent. Interest in Gold on the Public Funds, which alone will amount to $31,000,000 at all the Treasury Offices.

There is no prospect of extreme measures on Currency or rash experiments looking to the early resumption of Specie payments in Congress. We adhere to the belief that the wants in the way of Circulation of the South and West will be answered by a relaxation of the present National Banking limit of $300,000,000, and with this both sections would probably be better satisfied than with any interference with the Greenback issues, although a formidable effort was made on Saturday in the House of Representatives to restore the $44,000,000 withdrawn under the act of April, 1858, before its repeal. The result was that the House refused to lay the subject on the table, and then on a subsequent vote to refer the Bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency. That Committee is believed to be adverse to disturbing the present Greenback *status* of $328,000,000, either way; although the Chairman (Mr. GARFIELD) has a project of his own of a gradual scale of redemption at rates to be scaled every month. In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER has moved a bill to substitute additional National Bank Circulation for Greenbacks, to the extent of $50,000,000 a year, but this is not likely to find much favor even with those who are anxious to approach Specie payments, and still less with the old Bankers of the country who look to the use of Greenbacks as the great auxiliary to a sustained resumption whenever the Treasury and the Banks are prepared for that event by the improvement of the Government credit and the condition of trade.

Without reference to the various or particular forms of legislation which may be moved in either House and finally perfected, it is highly satisfactory to business people generally and to the yet unfinished enterprises of the country, that the Administration are opposed to disturbing the Currency, in any abrupt or doubtful way whatever, and that their continued aim will be to reach the desired end by reducing the Public Debt, by economizing the Public Expenditures and by faithfully collecting, without hastily reducing the Internal Revenues or disturbing the Tariff, now yielding the ample Customs in Gold which enable the Treasury to support the Sinking Fund, and encourage the hope of a lower rate of Interest on the 6 ⅌ cent. Stocks long before the close of General GRANT's first term of office. We believe the National Banking system, by certain practical amendments, rendering it more free and elastic and relieved of the tax upon its Circulation, can be rendered not only subsidiary to this object but entirely satisfactory, as well as useful, to the South and West, now fairly claiming a more liberal share in its Currency. We look to see the great Tariff interests in Congress, from New-England and Pennsylvania, if not from New-York, yielding to this measure as a just compromise of the complaints of the West of unequal legislation. In this way the suggestions of the President and Secretary of the Treasury that the Internal Taxes or the Customs Revenue be not essentially disturbed until further progress is made in improving the Public Credit and lessening the burden of Interest on the Public Debt, may be harmoniously concurred in by all sections of the country.

The rates for Money have settled down to 7 ⅌ cent. on call, 7 ⅌ cent. on discounts of short paper at Bank, and 7 to 10 ⅌ cent. on the Street rates on prime Merchant acceptances. These rates are likely to be improved next month, as above remarked, by the New-Year Dividends, and we see no reason to fear that the preparations at Bank for the New Year will produce even temporary inconvenience to borrowers in the meantime. The Treasury will purchase at least $3,000,000 United States 5-20s this week, (its Currency balance here as enlarged by $5,000,000 Greenbacks from Washington last week would authorise double the amount if the Bonds are offered on satisfactory terms,) and $5,000,000 additional before the close of the month.

The Stock Exchange has already felt the improvement growing out of the temper of the Executive Message and Finance Report and the simultaneous rapid advance of the American Funds abroad, and since this day week, United States 5-20s are full 2 ⅌ cent. higher; 10-40s, 2¼; the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, 3 9-16 ⅌ cent; the Western Railways 2@3 ⅌ cent, and the Eastern lines 2¼ on Reading; 2 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, and 3 9-16 ⅌ cent. on New-Jersey Central. The price of Gold fluctuated but slightly, even under various Washington rumors, and closed 123¼, as against 123¼ on Saturday week. There has been something of a *Bullish* speculation in the Gold Room, but the operators seem reluctant to attempt any very decided advance. This is not surprising in view of the abundance and low ruling of Foreign Exchange; the continued sales of its Gold receipts by the Treasury, and the fact that $108,095,000 Gold Coin remains in the Treasury, of which over $70,000,000 is in Government ownership and $37,985,000 against Gold Certificates, held chiefly in the New-York Banks and by New-York Bankers.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 11, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans...	$298,601
Decrease in Specie...	317,177
Increase in other Legal Tenders...	95,[illegible]
Increase in Deposits...	516,[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation...	13,[illegible]

	Dec. 10, '59.	Dec. 11, '58.	Dec. 4, '59.
National Capital...	$64,687,000	$59,[illegible]	$71,[illegible]
Local Capital...	8,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Total Capital...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

100 Canton Co...	39⅝	100 W. U. Tel...	34⅝
100 Quick, M. Co...	16⅛	100 Reno...	30
100 Pacific Mail...	55⅝	100 do...	27
100 do...	55⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...	24⅛
100 Adams Ex...	60⅝	100 do...	24⅛
100 do...	60⅝	100 Central Pac...	73
100 do...	60⅝	100 Hamil. Gas...	34
100 do...	61	100 Central Pac...	73
100 do...	61⅛	100 U. Pac. Pac...	30
100 do...	61⅛	100 Hyde Park...	26

The following are the Sales at the Boards in New-York, Dec. 11, 1859:

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Canton Co...	39⅝	100 W. U. Tel...	34⅝
100 Quick, M. Co...	16⅛	100 Reno...	30
100 Pacific Mail...	55⅝	100 do...	27
100 do...	55⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...	24⅛
100 Adams Ex...	60⅝	100 Central Pac...	73
100 do...	60⅝	100 Hamil. Gas...	34
100 do...	61	100 Central Pac...	73
100 do...	61⅛	100 U. Pac. Pac...	30
100 do...	61⅛	100 Hyde Park...	26

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the institutions, at the point of heaviest money receipts, in the preceding week. The Banks compel:

	Dec. 4, '59.	Dec. 11, '59.	Dec. 12, '58.
Gs deposit...	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Circulation...	4,149,471	4,136,120	4,[illegible]
Total...	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Specie held...	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Legals held...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross deposits...	79,[illegible]	80,[illegible]	73,[illegible]
Excess...	$22,[illegible]	$22,[illegible]	$17,[illegible]
Rate for money...	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,[illegible], against the total entries of $3,[illegible] same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,[illegible], against $4,[illegible] same week last year. The exports of Specie amount to $[illegible], against $[illegible] same week last year. The Customs of the week are $[illegible]. The receipts of Cotton, cotestwise and by railroad, are 19,163 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived, (two weeks,) 1,[illegible].

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1859, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January...	$[illegible]	September...	$[illegible]
February...	[illegible]	October...	[illegible]
March...	[illegible]	Nov. 1...	[illegible]
April...	[illegible]	Nov. 12...	[illegible]
May...	[illegible]	Nov. 19...	[illegible]
June...	[illegible]	Nov. 27...	[illegible]
July...	[illegible]	Dec. 4...	[illegible]
August...	[illegible]	Dec. 11...	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1...			$[illegible]
Same time 1858...			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1...			$[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1859:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January...	[illegible]	January...	[illegible]
February...	[illegible]	February...	[illegible]
March...	[illegible]	March...	[illegible]
April...	[illegible]	April...	[illegible]
May...	[illegible]	May...	[illegible]
June...	[illegible]	June...	[illegible]
July...	[illegible]	July...	[illegible]
August...	[illegible]	August...	[illegible]
September...	[illegible]	September...	[illegible]
October...	[illegible]	October...	[illegible]
November...	[illegible]	November...	[illegible]
Dec. 1...	[illegible]	Dec. 1...	[illegible]
Dec. 11...	[illegible]	Dec. 11...	[illegible]
Total 1859...	$[illegible]	Total 1859...	$[illegible]
Total 1858...	$[illegible]	Total 1858...	$[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Amer. Gold Coin...	123⅛@123⅝	Dec. 12, '58.	123⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862...	114⅛@115⅛		110⅝
Consolidated 6cs...	114⅛@116⅛		110
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s...	109⅛@111		106⅛
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 1881 Dry Bonds...	119⅛@120		114
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip...	93⅛@94⅛		93⅛
Rock Island...	107⅛@107⅞		104⅛
Lake Shore...	82⅛@83⅛		74⅛
Illinois Central...	74⅛ with Div.		71
Reading...	100⅛@101⅛		94⅛
Northwestern Pref.	84⅛ w. Div.		74
Ohio and Mississippi...	25⅛@26⅛		23
Pacific Mail Company...	55⅛@56⅛		113
St. Paul Preferred...	64⅛@67⅛		61⅛
St. Paul Common...	62⅛@74⅛		62⅛
New Haven Co...	40⅛@41⅛		40⅛
New-York Central...	92⅛@93⅛		91
Old Virginia 6s...	90@90		93

There was a steady market for Gold at 123¼@123¼ ⅌ cent., a slight fraction below the closing rate of Friday night. After a large business in the Foreign Exchange for Saturday's steamers at 109⅝@109⅞ on London, there was some institution to advance the terms to 109⅞@109⅞ ⅌ cent., but as usual after the closing of the mail there was not much actual business. The Banks appear to have lost $617,177 on their Gold average for the week, which is unexpected after the sales of Gold from the Treasury. They gain $696,153 in Greenbacks. The general line of Deposits is down $510,343, and the Loans are lower by $298,601. The Treasury received during the week $1,[illegible] for Customs, and paid out $[illegible] Gold Interest. The Money market closed very steady at 7 ⅌ cent. on call, and 8@10 ⅌ cent. on prime short paper. The general appearance of the market is one of ease for the closing weeks of the year.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm. The 5-20s of 1862, and the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, were most in favor among the 6 ⅌ cents, and the 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s had a further advance to 111 ⅌ cent. In the Southern State Bonds the dealings in Tennessees were 1 @1½ ⅌ cent. higher than on Friday, and in North Carolinas 1 ⅌ cent. higher. The New-York and Western Railways and Philadelphia and Reading were generally firm. Reading sold up to 101⅞, and New-York Central to 93, and the Scrip to 94⅛ ⅌ cent. In

The New York Times,

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FIDELIO. (Italian opera.) Characters by Miss Kellogg, Miss Lanzi, Messrs. Brignoli, Bayne and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near Sixth-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Corner 13th-st. and Broadway.
SERENADE and TRYING IT ON. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Hepburne.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Leading characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. George Clarke, and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 23d-st.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Liegard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Stanley and Miss Lonsquerque.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 9th-st.
LE SOUPO and LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DUEL IN THE MIST and DICK THE NEWSBOY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—KENILWORTH. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIMES, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, Birds, Wambold, Bernard, Sutton, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8d-av. and 9th-st.
LECTURE by Miss OLIVE LOGAN. Subject—"OUR GIRLS."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
839-841 Broadway, corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy early on hand in the day, as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify it properly under proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town patients, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Paris says that the Pope has issued a decree, providing that in case of his death the Ecumenical Council shall be dissolved and none but Cardinals take part in the choice of a successor. The Ecumenical Council has adjourned until after Christmas, and much opposition, it is said, will be made to its reassembling; but the Popeship is expected to be protected by the American Bishops. France is reported to have made known to the Council that infallibility is inopportune at the present moment, and plans that country politically otherwise than according to the Concordat, and frees her from obligations then assigned.....Private letters received in Paris say that General PRIM contemplates a *coup d'état* to place the Duke of GENOA on the throne and declare himself Regent during the minority, trusting to the 150 members of the Cortes who are in favor of the Duke for King, and to the Generals of the Army who support his own aspirations. He made a speech in the Cortes, however, on Saturday, in which he denied any such intention.....A council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries yesterday afternoon, at which, it is rumored, the subject of a change in the Cabinet was discussed.....The London *Observer* says President GRANT'S Message has produced an agreeable impression in financial circles.....M. DE LESSEPS denies that the Suez Canal Company is in need of funds, or requires international protection.

CONGRESS.

Progress was made with the Census bill in the House on Saturday, after much discussion. The seventeenth section was agreed to, and the bill as now amended was ordered to be printed. Mr. INGERSOLL again brought forward his Currency bill, moving to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means. A motion to table it was rejected by a yea and nay vote of 89 to 48; finally Mr. INGERSOLL'S motion was lost and the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. WALKER, of Ohio, introduced a bill to dispense with the spies and informers of the internal revenue service, and Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to annul the recent election in his State. The latter was objected to. A number of papers in regard to the admission of Virginia were ordered to be printed, and several new bills and resolutions of minor importance, and at 8:30 the House adjourned to-day.

GENERAL.

The office of the Treasurer of Erie County, at Sandusky City, Ohio, was entered by burglars Saturday morning, the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine, and the contents abstracted.

Ten election returns from sixty-one counties in Texas give DAVIS 8,071 majority for Governor. Twenty of these counties were for HAMILTON.

The municipal elections to be held in Boston to-day will bring before the voters four tickets: The Republican, with Dr. SHURTLEFF, the present Democratic Mayor, at the head; the Democratic, headed by Mr. HALDWIN; the Labor Reform, lead by Mr. CRAM; and the Temperance ticket, with Mr. JOHNSON as the leader.

Hon. NATHANIEL G. UPHAM, a graduate of Dartmouth College, died on Saturday at Concord, N. H., aged 68 years.

Designs for a new series of postage stamps to take the place of those now in use, have been adopted by the Department.

St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church at Oyster Bay was dedicated yesterday morning by Very Rev. JOHN TURNER, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Brooklyn.

The Tennessee Senate has passed the bill abolishing the State Guard and the Governor's staff.

The Turkish Minister at Washington yesterday received a telegram from the Grand Vizier, informing him that the Firman of Forgiveness and clemency promulgated the Grand seal by the Sublime Porte, and that all disputes were satisfactorily settled.

LOCAL.

The German Independent organization of the Fourth Judicial District yesterday resolved to take active measures to ascertain, as far as possible, the number of fraudulent votes cast in the District at the recent Charter election.

The new Church of the Dominican Fathers in Lexington-avenue was dedicated yesterday.

JOHN FITZGERALD, 19 years of age, of No. 320 Pearl-street, while in the street yesterday afternoon was attacked by a large mastiff and his left leg terribly lacerated. The dog being captured by Officer HANDY, of the Sixth Precinct, was taken to the Franklin-street Police Station, where he was killed.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas, preached a sermon last evening, at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, on "Fallen Women," which was listened to with much attention by a large congregation. A collection for the Magdalen Asylum was taken up after the sermon.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle, yesterday expressed his views at length on the Roman Catholic Council at Rome which he said was improperly termed an Ecumenical Council, and was of Anti-Republican tendencies.

Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, in his morning sermon yesterday, on "The Foes of Society," took occasion to comment severely on sensation editors, whom he classed among the worst enemies of the community.

Before the German Free Thinkers' Society, at No. 101 Hester-street, last night, Mr. GEORGE W. RAGHEL delivered a lecture on "Popes and Councils."

Eighteen of the Spanish gunboats at the Delamater Iron Works were towed into the stream and anchored there yesterday. They are now in the hands of the Spanish officers, by whom they are being prepared for sea service.

Virginia and Amnesty.

We differed so widely from Governor WELLS while the contest in Virginia was in progress, that we may now with greater freedom applaud the wise, just, and eminently-generous position he has assumed with regard to the admission of that State and the treatment of those of its citizens who still labor under political disabilities. His published letter to Mr. HUGHES presents the only ground upon which it is possible to vindicate the good faith of Congress, to promote the interests of Virginia, or to crush the antagonisms which would outlive merely formal reconstruction. He favors the immediate restoration of the State to the full fellowship of the Union, and the eradication of hostile feeling by an act of comprehensive amnesty. He proclaims that the time for niggardly, hesitating overtures is past. "Sever the knot by one blow; untie all hands by one word,"—is now his maxim, and it is one which the majority in Congress cannot too promptly or too heartily indorse.

If any man has a right to be heard in behalf of this policy, it is the Ex-Governor of Virginia, the candidate of the Radical Republicans in opposition to Mr. WALKER, and the man who, until recently, was popularly associated—perhaps unfairly—with a policy of harshness and proscription. The fact that he deprecates delay in the recognition of Virginia's claims to admission is the best proof that any opposition which has been offered is unworthy of consideration; while the earnestness with which he condemns all bitterness and retaliation, and counsels the adoption of magnanimity and forbearance as the means by which alone genuine peace may be assured,—is as creditable to his sagacity as a politician as to his feelings as a man. We trust that his appeal will not pass unheeded. Every day's delay, in the case of Virginia, is a day's injustice. And any reconstruction which leaves disabilities in its track is a work unfinished.

Bloody Warfare in Hayti.

Whatever happens in Hayti is of interest to us here, for it is certain that during the present session of Congress important action will be taken by this country regarding the island of which Hayti forms part. But, meanwhile, there is a ludicrous feature in the lilliputian contests forever going on there, which gets the better of its graver aspect.

"There are indications here," says the last dispatch from Port-au-Prince, "of some important events about to transpire." When we come to look at the dreadful note of preparation, however, we find that "the national capital, which consists of a number of one-storied buildings, has been encompassed with hastily-constructed fortifications. *Two* cannon from the *Pagued* have been put in position." The way in which SALNAVE makes war suggests very much the theatric performances of "battle-pieces," and his "engagements" ordinarily resemble the "Battle of Bosworth Field," as performed at the Bowery. The arrival of a reinforcement of fifty men produces an excitement like the appearance of a new spectator at Mr. Crummles' Theatre, and is the signal for a "new campaign." So soon as a ship is secured, by hook or crook, a naval engagement is held forthwith—an engagement resembling that which one of the war-wits satirized under his story of "Commodore Head" and the "Battle of Duck Lake." SALNAVE thinks nothing of "besieging" a place for a fortnight, until he has expended his last cannon ball and ounce of powder, when he coolly moves off—no damage being done—and reappears after some weeks or months, having secured more ammunition, which he hoards greedily, firing it away in "bombardments" at long intervals. If by chance a vessel runs ashore or is captured, we are told "the war is thought to be over, SALNAVE having lost his vessel."

This is the sort of tidings we have been receiving here for two years, and have been gravely discussing. As we said, the whole thing looks like caricature. And no more serious aspect is added to it when we get the regular quotations of "exchange," as we have had ever since it was 1,000. It goes up in leaps of 100 or so by each steamer, and now it is "from 3,800 to 4,000." The great SALNAVE meanwhile is as victorious as ever. "He is daily issuing proclamations," we are told, "in which he slaughters his enemies, and delivers his country." He is also making "excavations and subterraneous operations," which also are in the peculiar Haytian vein of warfare.

We have said the news from Port-au-Prince was generally ludicrous; but of late there has been a feature in it anything but ludicrous, namely, the utter ruin of the markets; and now we are told that "hundreds in the city and neighborhood are perishing from starvation. In fact, it is almost impossible to describe the present dreadful state of affairs. Bread cannot be bought. Flour is scarce, and what little there is the bakers are unwilling to sell." It is this consideration which makes the present wretched condition of Hayti one deserving prompt consideration. It is not probable that, in case of the annexation of San Domingo, Hayti would long continue independent, or if it did, that it would remain in its present state of chaos. The return and report of the Ingalls Embassy will be watched with interest.

The Future of Parties.

The tone of the President's Message and of the opening debates in Congress sufficiently indicate the future policy of the Republican Party—if we may call that a policy which is rather an accident or the natural consequence of foregone events. The party of "great moral ideas"—and there is a substantial truth as well as a sarcasm in the phrase—proposes now to settle down into the stern yet necessary, the honest yet wearisome, task of paying off the national debt, of restoring and improving the dignity of our relations toward foreign Powers, and of introducing into the Government civil service something of that purity and *esprit de corps* which have characterized, as a rule, the service of the army, the navy and the Judiciary.

These are praiseworthy purposes. They embody that which is most essential in a republican Government. But they make no appeal whatever to passion or to popular vanity. Even in the case of Cuba, in which a vivid appeal might have been made to the sympathies of the masses, a calm statesmanship and a rigid observance of international law, addressing only the cooler judgment of enlightened publicists, takes the place of hot invective and of a grand apotheosis of the Monroe doctrine and the Bird of Freedom. The Darien Canal carries with it some elements of popularity; beyond that, all is ham-drum duty and quiet resolution to lessen the burdens of taxation while the national credit is made sure. There are, to be sure, some fag-ends of reconstruction left to be completed, but reconstruction is now so nearly an accomplished fact that both parties are willing to let it have free course and run, in the confident assurance that the good involved in the general result will ultimately overshadow all defects in the agencies employed.

We have employed the phrase "a party of great moral ideas," for nothing can be more descriptive of the Republican organization, of the impassioned zeal with which it will fight for a principle, of the persuasive and proselytising power it can exert when grand interests are at stake. It has unswerving courage in the front of battle, but it detests the tiresome drill, the irksome discipline and the long march that leads up to the enemy; to carry out the army comparison—it has its inert main body, its guerrillas, who, like the Kuklux Klan, insist on fighting after the war is over, and its camp followers and sutlers. The latter are a large and influential class, and the Republican, like all other parties, has its corrupt element, of which nothing save continued defeat can purify it. So long as it has the prestige of victory and spoils, it can rely upon the votes and vote of a host of worthies who are sure to leave it in the day of its adversity.

We argue, therefore, that the Republicans are in a position altogether different from any they have occupied during the sixteen years of that wonderful career in which they have achieved successes and reforms which seemed, even to themselves at the outset, to be the work of a century. They have no longer a hold upon the ordinarily indifferent class who vote only for ideas; their theory of administration is too honest for the camp followers, and they are deficient in mock thunder and claptrap. More than that, patriotic duty compels them to enforce onerous fiscal obligations, with none of the usual sops to Cerberus in the shape of glory, armed acquisition of territory, or other violent wavings of the American flag.

This is a sorrowful statement; for it involves a confession that many good men only support a cause in its emergencies; that many weak men desert it except under the stimulus of high example; and that the corruptionists who follow its march to victory are willing to fight upon the other side when the spoils are no longer forthcoming. Is the Democratic Party in any better position? So far as affirmative political doctrine is concerned, it has none. Its "mission" for years past has been to prophesy terrible results from the continuance of Republican rule. These predicted results have never come to pass. If they had it would have made little difference; for the Democracy has no claim to any policy of its own,—no distinctive theory as to the payment of the national debt; no scheme of reconstruction, save to fall back upon the *status* existing before the rebellion, and which caused the war; no purpose and hardly a pretence of honesty and economy in expenditure; and no power of appeal to the populace in any bold, aggressive mode of handling our foreign relations. The Democracy has nothing affirmative left. What little of principle it may assert, is but a sapless and withered thing of the past—an old man's memory of great contests over petty affairs. It only exhibits itself as a drag upon the wheel of progress. Its conservatism has degenerated into Bourbonism.

Yet it has a wicked and a cruel strength which it exerts without mercy, and without remorse. The recent Charter election in this City is a case in point. It was characterized by fraud of the grossest character,—but that is usual. The real meanness was that the frauds were unnecessary for a decided party success, and were employed by one class of Democrats against another as unscrupulously as if there had been something of principle worth the winning, even by foul means. Yet there was nothing at stake save the personal ambition of local Democratic leaders, and the chance for robbing the City treasury. To accomplish these ends almost every commandment in the decalogue was systematically violated, every teaching of the code of gentlemanly honor was disregarded, and men of social standing were willing to be known as scoundrels, if they could only profit by that epithet the word "successful."

What the Democracy gain in New-York by these practices, they lose elsewhere. We have little faith and no patience with the recent outcry for Vigilance Committees. There is not outside of the Democracy enough of the violent class to make such an experiment with any hope of success. Yet the very mention of that *ultima ratio* implies a deep-seated sense of injury and wrong, which is so warmly participated in by the rural districts and adjoining States that New-York Democracy is assuredly committing a slow suicide.

How, then, will it be in 1872, when all these causes in both parties will combine to control another Presidential election? The Democracy will have no record save that of the vilest and most thievish of State and municipal Governments.—But that record alone will be of magnitude enough to rouse the indifferent element among the Republicans and teach it that "great moral ideas" are continuous and not spasmodic in their action. At the same time, the Republicans will come before the people with a story of national credit restored, of debts paid, of economy enforced, of territory acquired, of peace and good-will established between lately warring sections, of commercial prosperity, and of great material enterprises accomplished. In the meantime sundry causes of discontent will have been removed. Gold and paper, we may hope, will be equivalents in value, the rough fluctuations in the price of gold which now imperil the importer and the merchant will have passed away, taxation will have been reduced, and a compromise will have been effected upon the tariff question by which justice to consumers shall be reconciled with reasonable encouragement to domestic industry. With such Democratic negations on the one side, and Republican achievements on the other, we may hope for and predict a national Republican triumph in 1872.

Our Passenger Steamers—Their Glory and Their Shame.

The North River steamers have gone into Winter quarters, to be refitted for the Spring campaign. On behalf of the hundreds of thousands of people who travel by steamer, we take this early occasion to entreat the proprietors of the People's Line—whom all the rest will follow when *they* have set the fashion—to make certain comparatively inexpensive but most important changes in the appointment of their vessels—changes not only decent and humane, but attractive and hence remunerative and economical. Before considering these improvements, and in order that we may the more fully appreciate their consistency with the general plan of modern traveling accommodation, let us briefly examine the characteristic features of that unique and remarkable construction—the American steamboat of 1869; that singular combination of advanced science and art with stolid old-fogyism, which is a constant wonder in the eyes of European observers, but which we ourselves probably study and appreciate less than any other people.

As an engineering work, no less than as a habitation, the American steamboat is a distinct order of marine construction. The light and shallow hull, stiffened to resist Atlantic seas, by the mast and tendon rod on the one hand, and the hog frame on the other,—the one to hold it up and the other to hold it down; the boilers, not only on deck but overhanging the hull; the single beam engine; the triple story of staterooms and saloons, and the immense bulk of quarters; a hotel, not in miniature, above the water line and overhanging on the sponsons to nearly twice the width of immersed hull;—these are remarkable departures from the practice abroad, where the merest ferry boat in a creek is a sea-going steamer in miniature, with its strength all in its hull, and its boilers and double engines below deck, and its accommodations under water.

As a habitation, consider an American steamer, with its ample rooms opening to the outer light and air, its wide beds, its gas and water, its spacious drawing rooms, its luxurious upholstery and decoration, and its stately, quiet movement, even upon the wintry waves of Long Island Sound, and then remember the little pent-up, nasty, tossing tube upon which the nobility, gentry and common herd of Europe are alike huddled and tormented, without shelter from the storm, without private apartments, without the protection against sea sickness of bulk and stability of vessel,—and this on no rougher seas than those traversed all Winter by our Sound steamers. Certainly we have much to be grateful for; but there is another side to the picture.

A Channel steamer may be cramped, but the little of her that is above water is likely to remain there, despite collision, fire and tempest. She has an iron hull and iron decks which will not burn, and iron bulkheads which would hold her up, though one compartment should be cut in two. Most of our river and coasting lines have new wooden vessels, sufficient for the service of some years, and though every consideration favors the use of iron for further construction, any immediate improvements must be made in the wooden hulls now running. Our passenger steamers are all without bulkheads. Whenever one of them is severely wounded by collision, it incontinently sinks. Bulkheads may be added to existing hulls, and pumps or ejectors of some kind, sufficient in capacity to neutralize any probable leak, may be arranged to utilize the whole steam power of the boilers, and so save hundreds of lives every year. Just consider that bulkheaded vessels have crossed the ocean with one compartment full of water, after collision with an iceberg. Just consider that three thousand horse power—power enough to pump all the water required by a large city—stands right over the leak in a sinking steamer, and cannot come to the rescue simply for the want of means of application. These two means of protection against foundering—bulkheads and pumps of the full boiler capacity—would amount to a positive insurance of safety, and yet they do not exist, so far as we are aware, in one single American steamer. Will not the proprietors of the People's Line anticipate inevitable legislation on this subject, and so earn the gratitude and the confidence of the traveling public?

A more combustible structure than an American steamboat could hardly be fabricated. We gladly give our Eastern lines credit for considerable care in protecting the tinder-work of their boats from open lights and the radiated heat of the furnaces, and for a reasonable supply of fire-pumps and connected hose. But if a fire should get five minutes' start among the cotton bales and other combustibles which they all carry, the present appliances would be utterly futile. Now, the same pumps that would neutralize any supposable leak, by applying the whole boiler-power to pumping, would also deluge a steamer's decks, and as instantly drown a fire as would a green sea over all.

In the matter of passenger comfort, the appointments of our steamers below deck are wholly inconsistent with the provisions for luxury above. The chief defect is the want of ventilation in the dining saloon and in the adjacent staterooms. The greater number of passengers—at least those who have a sanitary, not to say æsthetical, idea of dining—habitually avoid the cabin of a steamboat, and so decrease the revenues of the Company, not because the cuisine or the attendance are specially bad, but simply because the air of the saloon is intolerably hot for four months of the season, and insufferably foul from the opening to the closing of navigation. All this might be remedied by means of a ventilating fan. If great coal mines, hundreds of feet under ground, with narrow entrances and choked with miasmatic and explosive gases, are kept wholesome and safe by single fans, certainly the cabin of a steamer, full of porthole and skylights, may be kept pure and cool by similar means. A single fan, drawing out the foul air, and keeping a gentle current of fresh air passing through the cabin, would make it a most comfortable and desirable retreat, rather than a sweltering hole, which all men avoid if possible and where the hungry bolt their food in order to make a speedy escape. We venture to say that the whole first cost of the apparatus, and the expenses of running it for an entire season, would be saved out of the increased dining-room profits of a single month. It rarely occurs that so great a luxury can be provided at so small a cost, and we urge our steamboat managers, now refitting their "floating palaces" for next season's business, not to overlook this signal means of augmenting their revenues and accommodating the traveling public.

The Line and Staff Question.

A correspondent, whose letter we publish, asks that the influence of the TIMES may be thrown "on the side of justice and common sense" in the present angry discussion between staff and line.

That is precisely the direction in which we always aim to throw our influence, and the direction, too, in which we conceive it to have been thrown thus far in the question to which our correspondent refers. It rarely happens, however, in disputes of this nature, that either side monopolizes all the "justice and common sense," and still more rarely that both sides do not claim to have it all. The truth seems to be that the complaint of the staff is founded in reason, and will be tolerably sure to be heard with sympathy by Congress. But the way in which some members of the staff have gone to work to redress their unquestionable grievances is very injudicious. Our purpose has been all along to explain and enforce their principle, but to criticise and condemn their method. We do not believe it will ever help the cause of the staff to indulge in angry abuse and vituperation; to stand by and defend the faults and mistakes of their comrades, and pretend they are virtues and excellencies; to decry the whole navy, merely because its reputation depends chiefly on the line.

For example, among the engineers, some blunderers have procured a sort of professional indorsement from their brethren, by fanning the flame between staff and line, and, as it were, forcing all the staff to stand by each other, "through thick and thin." In the case of courts martial of medical officers, the latter have been invariably championed, whether right or wrong, on precisely the same ground. And when, of late, the *Sabine* hoax was circulated, many articles from staff officers appeared in the papers, reflecting on the "line" for the supposed "mutiny" and "murder." So marked has been the mode of warfare that the concoction of this hoax was directly charged to the staff by some respectable papers.

Now, we believe that the staff cause stands in no need of this sort of defence. To represent that the efficiency of the navy depends on the increase of rank in the staff, is to say what historic facts contradict. On the other hand, if the question is put simply on the ground that there is really no valid objection to giving the staff a higher rank, and that this course will secure a better grade of surgeons, paymasters and engineers, the matter is clear at once. But that is a vastly different way of putting the subject from decrying the skill or the attainments of the line officers who have given the American Navy so much of its prowess and prestige.

What Congress ought to be asked to consider is this: That no valid reason has yet been assigned why the staff cannot have rank, and that it actually has enjoyed rank in past years, with no detriment to the line, and with clear benefit to itself. An officer who, even under the immediate orders of the Captain, directed the ship's manœuvres in the days of sailing vessels, was important enough in action to be considered a "combatant," and how that title can be denied to an engineer in these days of steam, it is difficult to see. Naval warfare is getting to be in great measure one of mechanism; and to rule out the engineers from a proper rank is as unwise as it is unjust. The same is true of medical officers, who share the perils of service in peace and war, whose services are absolutely necessary in battle, and who, therefore, cannot be denied the recognition of rank on the plea of being "non-combatants."

And there is still another consideration for Congress. Every additional privilege that can be given to the staff in the naval service will elevate its character. The best men will not submit to petty annoyances arising out of a lack of authority to maintain their own dignity. Whatever ties can connect the staff more closely with the navy should be supplied. If surgeons and engineers can be made to take an additional interest in the navy, as naval officers and not merely a professional interest as surgeons afloat and engineers afloat, it will be so much gain to the service. Unless, therefore, the line officers can show that some injury to the service is likely to result from the increase of rank in the staff, we are inclined to think that Congress will grant it.

A Few Facts About the Rumored Alliance in Europe.

There can no longer be any doubt that the rumor of a projected alliance between Russia, France, and Austria has engaged the serious attention of every Cabinet and Court in Europe. The report was dismissed with an "uninformed sneer" by one of our contemporaries when we published it on the authority of our correspondent at St. Petersburg. But the *Moscow Gazette* is a paper likely to be vastly better able to judge of all existing complications in European affairs than the New-York *Nation*. The *Nation* says that no one who had paid "the least attention to European affairs" would believe that such an alliance was possible. Let us now see what the less dogmatic and pretentious authorities in Europe have to say upon the subject.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*—who, as we have said before, is every where admitted to be one of the best informed men attached to the European Press—writes a letter on the projected alliance, dated Nov. 17. In this he states that the *Moscow Gazette* has been expressing the hope that "the arrival of General FLEURY at St. Petersburg will be the signal for the conclusion of a Russo-French alliance, which, among other desirable results, would do away with the Prussian influence—dynasty, that is—on the Lower Danube." The correspondent continues, in a passage which we commend to the reader's careful attention:

"To effect this the more easily, the paper proposes that the Paris and St. Petersburg Governments should put themselves in communication with Vienna, and thus securing an irresistible force, by a common authoritative decree, compel this rising Kingdom of Prussia to relinquish the fruits of its late victories. * * * The Emperor and his trusty Minister of Foreign Affairs have been prevailed upon to appoint a member of the National Party, General IGNATIEFF, as Ambassador at Vienna—a fact the more important as Count SCHLEINITZ, their representative at Paris, is recently supposed to be of the same way of thinking."

This shows that an alliance between the three Powers named was not deemed improbable by those who have paid very particular "attention" to European affairs. We may also point out that our own interpretation of the alliance is as precisely that which appears to have been adopted at Berlin, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* holds that Austria would be the loser by this alliance in the end; but the fact which concerns us most is that he talks of the alliance itself as of a thing actually under discussion. "If the Russian National Party," he says, "think of allying themselves to Austria, it is only because they believe her too weak to wear Prussia's shoes, after Prussia has had them forcibly pulled off." We need not quote further to show that the alliance has excited a good deal more curiosity and attention in Europe than our critical contemporary was pleased to think that it deserved.

Now for two or three additional facts. The Emperor NAPOLEON has not only invited the Czar to meet him, but the arrangements for the conference are all made. Special communications have also passed between the French and Austrian Courts. Moreover, Prince ORLOFF has been sent from Russia on a special mission to Vienna, and our Paris correspondent tells us that "although the existence of the projected treaty has not as yet transpired, there is a settled conviction that something of the sort is in process of being matured."

All this is quite sufficient to show that our St. Petersburg correspondent did not send us news without inquiry, and that the *Nation* assumed too much when it asserted that this news was not worthy of a moment's credence.

Our Washington correspondent confirms the impression, which we derive from various other sources, that the present session of Congress will be marked by a business-like spirit not always observable in former years. In the words of the old saying, we have too often been treated with great cry and little wool. This session we hope to see a change. The country does not care so much for individual crotchets as for well-considered measures having the national welfare in view. Mere talking representatives will not gain much applause, in the Capitol or out of it. The question of taxation alone gives room for all the practical statesmanship which the present Congress may possess, and personal wrangles or prejudices will only expose those concerned in them to the anger of their constituents.

The reports concerning the extent to which Custom House frauds have been carried on in this City are rapidly gaining consistency. It is said that some very large and well-known commercial firms will be compromised by the forthcoming revelations, and it will be proved that the Government has been defrauded of a prodigious amount of money. According to the *Tribune's* argument in reference to the income tax, we ought at once to abolish all Customs duties because they give rise to lying and dishonesty. The moral drawn by most people will be that somehow or other we must get an honest civil service. The evil is too great for individual Collectors, however capable, to deal with. We must have men in the service of the country who feel that they have a reputation to make, and that an honorable career lies before them. Such men would not enter into conspiracies against their employers. At present we place the persons who are most liable to fall in places of the greatest temptation.

A plan for dealing with the land question in Ireland seems to be gradually developing itself out of chaos. At first it was thought that a few entitling tenants to recover compensation for the improvements they had made on their farms, would meet the requirements of the times. But everybody now sees that something more is needed. The leading idea with many Liberals seems to be pretty much this—take away from the landlord the power to evict a tenant at will, and let the Government refuse "to sanction any lease of agricultural land in Ireland which does not give the tenant time to develop all the resources of the soil, and to compensate himself for all his labor and outlay in so doing." Some have gone so far as to recommend a "perpetual settlement for Ireland," such as exists in Bengal, and a modification of this is suggested by Mr. DUFF, M. P. His plan is to give to "all tenants who have been in possession three years, security of possession for sixty-three years longer on the present standard of rent." Would this satisfy the Irish people? It is a very large concession. Few landowners in America would like to let their property on such terms. But we very much doubt whether even this measure would extinguish Irish discontent.

There is an odd statement in the correspondence of one of our contemporaries. It is that for the future the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company must pass through the Suez Canal. He does not tell us why. Nor does he seem to be aware of the fact that vessels of light draught have stuck fast in the canal more than once since it has been opened, and that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have a mode of transit across the desert far more convenient for their purposes than the canal—namely, a railroad. Their service would have to be completely rearranged before they they could use the canal. However, the correspondent has settled the matter for them, and so there is no help for it. Only it may turn out that he was too busy with his own conjectures to pay any attention to these vulgar things called facts.

Mr. A. T. STEWART's excellent example in the building line has had its effect already; for now we find another millionaire coming forward to make another little town for the accommodation of the public—and, of course, his own benefit as well. Mr. JACOB LORILLARD will soon have his beautiful Swiss village near the Park at Fordham, where he has laid out about 3,000 building lots, intending to get up a number of picturesque residences in the style of the old Mountain land, and sell the greater quantity to other citizens wishing to build under the same arrangement. We expect to see many of our other millionaires falling into this very excellent fashion—one that will combine their own interests with the exercise of a highly-honorable beneficence toward their fellow-citizens in general. The people of New-York are trying to get out to a purer air in every direction, and such suburban villages would never be left long without inhabitants.

No doubt the "Imperial votaress," EUGENIE, will have a record and story of her splendid pilgrimage,—not, perhaps, from her own fingers, but from the pen of some attendant historian. LOUIS XIV. always had his historic reporter whenever "he went to war again;" and, to come to a later example, the Prince and Princess of WALES, who lately traveled in Palestine and Egypt, had their historiographer—no other than Dr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, whose story of Balaklava and Inkermann first made his pen famous. But the "Book of the Empress" will be a much grander one than that lately published by the Englishman, for it will set forth two of the most noteworthy achievements of this age,—the storming of Constantinople by the Queen of the Latins and the opening of the Peluaan Desert to the commerce of the world. If the Frenchman will only write with the fine practical brilliancy of the Irishman, his book of the Empress will be as much read as her husband's *Life of Cæsar*.

A few incidents of life—and death—in New-York during the past week or two: A man was sitting in the basement of his house in Thirty-fourth-street when he heard the whiz of a bullet just over his head. Some person unknown had fired at him from the street, presumably for amusement.—Half a dozen persons set upon by ruffians, robbed of their purses and watches, and afterward maltreated.—A man found insensible in Seventh-avenue. When taken to the Station House discovered to be dead.—Two or three bodies of "unknown men" found in the East River—one of them with the forehead "smashed in."—A similar number of persons taken to the Morgue from the streets, where the Police picked them up.—A round dozen or so of shooting affrays.—We might extend the catalogue, but we have quoted enough to show that the Winter season has opened in a very promising manner.

It is evident from "internal evidence" that the writer of the narrative which we published yesterday, on the "Last of the Stuarts," is Dr. CHARLES MACKAY, formerly correspondent of the London *Times* in this country. He complains in his story of the "abuse" which he had to bear from the New-York Press. He does not say a word about the long, implacable and bitter course of calumny in reference to this country which he pursued in his own correspondence, and which did more than almost anything else to falsify and confuse English opinion with respect to all the chief events in the rebellion. Dr. MACKAY is not quite entitled to the honors of martyrdom.

Our yesterday's report of the Newsboys' Lodging House must have interested many in a charity that begins at the beginning—"begins at home," on the solid basis of supper, breakfast and bed for six cents, in very comfortable quarters. Those newsboys are really "at school" in their vocation, scrambling as it may appear, for they learn to respect others and themselves and public opinion, and thus form good habits for their future guidance; the best of the matter being that when they have done crying their newspapers they are not allowed to fall back among the criminals and outcasts, but sent, by the help of the Children's Aid Society, to enter on a healthy Western life of profitable work. Of all our excellent charities this is the best in principle, and the most interesting.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres This Night.

"Pipele" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. "Ernestine" and "Trying It On" will be acted for the first time at Wallack's. "Don Cesar De Bazan" will be rendered, with the afterpiece of "A Poor Goose," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. At Booth's, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be given. A number of burlesque artists, headed by Miss LISA WEBER, commence occupying Wood's Museum, and interpret there "Dora Bella," a new extravaganza. At the Grand Opera House Mr. LINGARD and his troupe begin a series of entertainments. No other theatrical announcements are made, though preparations at the New-York Theatre, where the French comedians can still be applauded; at the New-York Circus and at the San Francisco Minstrels, novelties at no distant day. "A Duel in the Mist" is to be the principal element of the entertainment at the Bowery.

Humorous Lecture.

Mr. GEORGE W. HOWE repeats his humorous lecture entitled "Peter's Ambition," at Dodworth Hall this evening. It will be no repetition, however, so far as local audiences are concerned, as Mr. Howe' very amusing paper has only been listened to thus far in neighboring cities.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Effect of the Emperor's Speech on the French Press.

Stormy Scenes in the Opening Session of the Legislature.

Jules Favre, Raspail and Ollivier in Debate.

Important Proceedings in Relation to Colonial England.

The Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 3, and Queenstown on Dec. 5, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those at hand by the *Deutschland*.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Napoleon's Speech—The Rochefort Incident—Press Comments on the Imperial Address—The Emperor of Austria in the Boat—Rochefort in the Chamber.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1859.

Although I knew that the Emperor's speech would be telegraphed to you by the agent of the Associated Press, I sent you by the German steamer, immediately upon its delivery, a full translation of it, presuming that he would forward you merely the principal passages of it. The speech was delivered at 1 o'clock on Monday, and by 9 o'clock next morning, (Tuesday,) one of the Paris papers received a cable telegram from New-York announcing that it had been received and published in that city, in full, the previous evening. The fact, I need not tell you, elicited comments most flattering to the enterprise of the New-York Press. The continental journals are, however, beginning to wake up to the necessity of endeavoring to keep pace with us in the use of the telegraph. On this occasion they want to considerable expense to secure a prompt transmission of the speech. It was received in Berlin at 2:15, in Florence at 1:45, in Brussels at 2:05, in Vienna at 2:40, and in London at 1:30, having only been dispatched from the central station at Grenelle to that city at twenty minutes after that hour. The apparatus employed in the latter case was that of Morse, and in that of the continental capitals the Hughes instrument.

THE ROCHEFORT INCIDENT.

The Emperor's "smile" when M. DE ROCHEFORT was called upon by M. DUVERGIER to take the oath and did not appear, and the guffaw which followed from the Imperial parasites is variously commented upon by the journals. The general feeling is that the laugh came in in the wrong place, the more particularly after the significant articles published by the *Liberté*, in which it draws an analogy between the career of the English pamphleteer and political martyr WILKES and that of the Deputy for the First Circumscription. When the rumor of this incident was received by the groups assembled outside the Chamber the impression produced by it was very bad, and hostile cries were heard on every side, notwithstanding the efforts of the *Sergens de Ville* to suppress them. On the Place du Palais Royal the people hissed the Senators as they passed in their carriages, and at the corner of the Rue de Bourgoyne and the Quay the disposition to rioting became so marked at one time that the Police were compelled to interfere. Later in the afternoon groups of workmen made their appearance in the Faubourg Montmartre shouting "*Vive* ROCHEFORT," but the rain luckily began to fall in smart showers, and soon drenched them into silence.

THE OPINIONS OF THE JOURNALS ON THE SPEECH.

With the exception of the journals which are either Ministerial or reactionary, the Paris Press generally condemns the Imperial speech. The *Liberté*, which is really friendly to the Emperor, but too independent to sacrifice its opinions to its partialities, thus sums up its demerits:

"Common places on "order with liberty," instead of order by liberty, are used up, more used up, in fact, than old money condemned to be recoined. It is time for a new policy to speak in a less superannuated language.

Melancholy avowal of the indigence of our policy. It finds nothing to praise abroad but the abolition of slavery by the United States, of serfage by Russia, of the Anglican Church in Ireland by England, of the junction of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by a company, and lastly, of the Council at Rome.

Not a single act upon which France would be justified in glorifying itself!"

The *Pays* finds the reforms announced "liberal," but that is a very small degree. The *Opinion Nationale* says the speech conveys the impression of an embarrassed situation and great indecision of mind. The *Siècle* remarks that the Empire has lived up to the present time in a perpetual equivoque between liberty and despotism, and that the speech proves that it believes it to be in its power to prolong it. The *Journal de Paris* sees throughout the document only one dominant idea, and that is the determination on the part of the Emperor that whether liberty advances or recedes it shall only advance or recede according to his individual will. The *Assemblé National* says that the speech shows clearly only two things, "disorder of the present and apprehension of the future." The *Presse* throws all the blame of the shortcomings of the Imperial utterances on the Ministers, and reproaches them "with not having regarded the situation of the country with that elevation of mind and largeness of views which circumstances demanded." This is cool, considering that the Emperor neither communicated the speech in its details nor in its entirety to his Cabinet until the very eve of its delivery.

The character of the document itself would, however, under present circumstances, be of comparatively little importance, but for the fact which I communicated to you in my letter of Monday of the fusion of the members of the extreme Right with M. JEROME DAVID and GRANIER CASSAGNAC at their head, and a large proportion of the *Gent Autre* or *Nave Parti*. The amalgamate compose a new majority, of which M. EMILE OLLIVIER is to be the centre.

Of the twenty-five dissidents of the *Gent Autre*, the most prominent are Messieurs BUFFET, DE CHAMBRUN, the Marquis D'ANDELARRE and MALATOUR DU MOULIN—all influential men. There is also, as I stated in my former letters, a scission in the Republican ranks—that between the rational Republicans and the *Montagnards*. The latter, however, are so small a fraction, and occupy a position so invidious, that we may fairly calculate that the first question involving vital principles which comes to be discussed in the Chamber will consolidate the whole of the Opposition in a compact body.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT JERUSALEM.

It appears that during his stay in Jerusalem the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH treated the Greek clergy with the greatest disdain, and visited only the sanctuaries and establishments in charge of the Catholic priests and nuns. I need not say that this mode of proceeding excited the greatest enthusiasm among the latter—as enthusiasm participated in by the Turks, who hate the Greek clergy. The disappointment caused by the non-arrival of the Empress EUGENIE was very great, and the popularity of the French has notably diminished while that of the Austrians is in the ascendant. The fact that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is the first Christian Sovereign who has visited Jerusalem since the Crusades is dwelt upon with gratitude.

MERRY ROCHEFORT IN THE CHAMBER.

When M. ROCHEFORT made his appearance yesterday in the Legislative Body, the eyes of the whole assembly were turned upon him with eager curiosity. He maintained his self possession undisturbed, steadily confronted the assembly, and succeeded to his seat beside RASPAIL, from whence he took a leisurely survey of the Chamber while smoothing the wrinkles of his gloves. During JULES FAVRE's speech he rose from his seat once or twice, as if tempted to interrupt, but sat down again without making any remarks. It is said that he is determined not to be betrayed into the use of intemperate or unparliamentary language, or afford any pretext for excluding him from the Chamber. I am afraid that he will not be able to adhere to this resolution in presence of the provocations which will be addressed to him. It is true that he is in the habit of setting his quarrels out of doors, and this fact may perhaps secure his being treated with greater courtesy than his present invidious position would seem to claim for him.

I shall not refer further to the opening debate in the Chamber, as it is too important and interesting to be compressed within the limits of a letter. You will find a full report of it accompanying this under its proper head.

LEGISLATURE OF FRANCE.

Opening Discussion in the Corps Legislatif—Demands of Interpellations by the Republicans, Opposition—Proposition to Impeach the Ministry—Exciting Scenes.

Specially Reported for the Times.

SESSION OF NOV. 30.

The President, Colonel ROGUIS, is assisted by Messrs. BOURRAT, DOLLFUS, DE BEAUCHAMP and MARTEL, Secretaries.

On the Government bench are seated their Excellencies Messrs. DE FORGADE, Minister of the Interior; Marquis DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister presiding the Council of State; Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Minister of Foreign Affairs; DUVERGIER, Minister of Justice; BOURBEAU, Minister of Public Instruction; General LE BOEUF, Minister of War; Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, Minister of the Navy; GRESSIER, Minister of Public Works; ALFRED LE ROUX, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and General ALLARD, President of Section at the Council of State.

M. JULES FAVRE ascends the tribune—I have the honor to depose with the Bureau of the Chamber the following demands of interpellation:

We demand to question the Government upon the motives that have caused the delay in the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, without respect for the rights of the Chamber, and in face of the serious risks that might have been incurred by the unseasonable which was the inevitable result of that adjournment.

We demand to question the Government upon the subject of official candidatures, so that we may be informed whether it intends to persist in that system.

We demand to question the Government upon the conduct of the different authorities charged to watch over the public peace and the execution of the laws in the month of June last.

We demand to question the Government upon the facts that have been the motive of the sanguinary repression of the disturbances in the basin of the Loire. We make the same interpellation for the disturbances of l'Aveyron.

Finally, we have the honor to depose upon the Bureau of the Chamber the project of a law by which we demand that henceforth the attributes of the constituent power shall belong to the Corps Legislatif exclusively.

M. ERNEST PICARD—Read the project.

VOICES—No, no.

M. JULES FAVRE—If the Chamber permits or desires it, I shall have the honor of laying before it an explanation of motives. [Interruption.]

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—I ask to be heard upon the question of the regulations.

M. JULES FAVRE—If M. OLLIVIER has an objection to proffer, I will cede him the right to speak.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—I desire to be heard upon a point of our regulations. The project of law is presented to you in virtue of our initiatory right. I have no objection to proffer against a project as yet totally unknown to me, and this latter fact is the reason of my desiring to speak before the reading of the explanation of motives. It seems to me that, notwithstanding that by the regulations the initiatory right of each member of the Assembly should be subordinate to a previous examination, as has been the case in the regulations of all the precedent Assemblies. [Interruption.] I say it a previous examination of the Bureaus or of a Committee instituted by the Chamber. It seems to me, therefore, that in the absence of regulations on the subject, it is necessary that the Assembly should make a provisional rule to determine the manner of procedure to be followed whenever a member of the Assembly shall propose a law. [Agitation, and cries of "Read, read!" "No, no!"

M. JULES FAVRE—Gentlemen, it appears to me that there is but one way to cut short this debate; this way, if the President permits, is to consult the House. [Yes, yes.] It cannot be contested that the Chamber is sovereign, and can make her regulations upon all the points in regard to which our old rules are inapplicable in consequence of our new situation. I beg the House, therefore, to vote upon the question, whether I am to have the honor to read the *exposé* of our motives, or simply depose them.

M. DE MARQUIS DE PIRE and M. DE FORGADE, the Minister of the Interior, demanded permission to speak. [Noise.]

M. DE FORGADE—M. JULES FAVRE has just deposed a series of interpellations. As far as I could understand his reading I think there are some points among these interpellations upon which the Government is ready to give explanations whenever the Chamber judges it convenient that the debates upon them should commence. But it seemed to me that there was one proposition that had an unconstitutional character. [Exclamations on the Left; assent on a great number of other benches.] It seemed to me that the object of the proposition of Hon. M. JULES FAVRE was to transform the Corps Legislatif into a constituent assembly. [Yes! Yes!] It is my duty to declare that the Government reserves itself its right to oppose to this proposition the previous question. [Interruption on the Left. Cries of "Yes! yes!" on the Right.]

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—Yes, yes, seconded.

M. TACHARD—For what reason? We must know the reasons.

A DEPUTY OF THE LEFT—It is a proposition; it is not an interpellation.

A DEPUTY OF THE LEFT—It is the exercise of the initiatory right.

M. JULES FAVRE—It cannot be contested that the Chamber can, if it chooses, assent to the desire which I have expressed just now by the Minister of the Interior. I have not to explain myself upon the political consequences of such a desire, and upon its interpretation by the country under the serious circumstances in which we find ourselves. This is a reserved point. I take the liberty, however, to observe to the House that the proposal of the Minister of the Interior is a very serious one, for the moment a doubt is thus cast upon the Government thinks of restraining it. [No, no.] How, gentlemen, can you pronounce your opinion upon the character of a project of law, when the rules concerning the exercise of our initiatory right are not as yet made? A little while ago I heard Hon. M. OLLIVIER say with reason that our initiatory right, like all rights, must necessarily be regulated. The regulation that I can see beforehand is a previous examination by the Bureaus of the Assembly. Is it then possible that when this night presents itself for the first time, and when it is consequently the first moment of our previous examination, it is to be sacrificed by a sort of provisional but solemn proceeding, to the rumors that the Government appears to manifest in the presence of an act that places the Constitution in question. But, gentlemen, in case of deliberations that have singularly surprised me for my part, there is a fact that history has already placed on her records, and that is consecrated by evidence, namely, that if the Constitution has been modified a few months since, it is because the Corps Legislatif has indirectly voted the modification of the Constitution. [Murmurs.] and that in falling back upon the unalterable, unchangeable principle of national sovereignty that belongs to you, the Government understood perfectly that resistance to the expression of your desires was impossible, for being fruitful it would have been sterile. [Agitation.] If the public opinion demands it, if there is a considerable interest involved in it, if the voice of the country has just ratified our inspirations, you must not appear, by a vote on the previous question, to defeat a wish sprung from the heart of the nation. I vote against the previous question. [Approbation on the Left.]

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—I desire to speak.

M. TACHARD—It is for the Government to reply. [Cries of "Speak."]

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, (turning toward the Left)—Every member of the House has the right of expressing his opinion, and I do not know that mine is inferior to that of M. JULES FAVRE.

M. JULES FAVRE—It is not I who contests it.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—I desire—(Interruption)—[Several voices, "Address the Chamber."]

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—I desire to notify those who interrupt me that the views I have spoken, that they are mistaken if they imagine that they make me lose my calmness by these interruptions, or make me abandon the object that I have in view. [Applause from several benches.] We are dealing at the present moment with a question of the highest importance, of the interest of the country, of the dignity of the Chamber. We will often have occasion to examine it, to discuss it and express our sincere opinions in regard to it. [Assent on several benches.] We are dealing to-day with a question of regulations. Before the regulations have been decided upon, we ought to find ourselves daily in the presence of projects due to the individual right of initiation, and that will be extremely serious. While we are awaiting the establishment of regulations, the necessity of which each of us recognizes, I propose that the House shall decide, as a provisional rule, that the projects of laws of individual initiative shall be submitted to the procedures that regulate interpellations according to our actual rules. [Assent from several benches. Interruption on the Left.] I believe that this is the loyal way for all parties to terminate the contest. I have no intention whatever to seek to snatch the voice of M. JULES FAVRE or to throw his project of law aside. ["Oh, oh," on the Left.] I believe only that it is the interest of the good order of discussion that there should be a rule for everybody.

M. JULES FAVRE—I wish to make an observation.

The PRESIDENT—You can speak.

M. JULES FAVRE—It relates only to a question of form, and certainly involves nothing irritating. I am of the opinion of the honorable M. EMILE OLLIVIER. It cannot be contested that there should be a rule, and that rule being not yet established, it remains with the Chamber to decide upon it. After conceding this principle, however, I demand that the House shall not treat the projects of laws emanating from the initiative of each of us as interpellations. I demand—and it seems to me that this analogy in the means of procedure—that they should be treated as ordinary projects of laws. Why should a project of law deposed by one or several of us not be simply sent to the bureaux, who will examine it and propose, either the previous question, if the Minister of the Interior has the previous question so much at heart, or, if the contrary, a more serious examination of the project? I demand, therefore, that the following rule shall be determined upon: "That every project emanating from the right of proposal of this assembly shall be purely and simply printed, distributed and sent to the bureaux." [Applause on the Left.]

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—The honorable M. JULES FAVRE has given us a very imperfect knowledge of the last proposition that he presented to the Chamber. I cannot appreciate it at this moment in a manner to make myself an intelligible answer to the House. I only want to reserve, from this moment, the right of the Government to demand the previous question. [Interruptions on the Left.] Don't interrupt, gentlemen, and above all do not seek to distort the meaning of my words. Be assured that I am one of those who respect the independence of the Senate—that I respect it much more than the authors of the proposals you have just heard. Yes, and the moment when a senatus consultum, increasing the attributes of the Chamber, has been voted, giving, as has been acknowledged, to the latter all the prerogatives that existed at other epochs, men make propositions which, changing the principles of the Constitution, must have as a consequence, as I understand it, to change, so to say, the form of government. Well, since up to the present time these propositions have neither been examined nor analyzed, I ask that wish to satisfy me the disquietude that they may call forth, or the observations that they may give rise to, but it was my duty to make, in the name of the Government, the most absolute reservations in regard to its conduct *vis-à-vis* of all similar propositions. [Applause.]

M. RASPAIL—Gentlemen, you have just heard the reply of the Minister of the Interior to M. JULES FAVRE. You wish to present to you a proposition for a more advanced plan than his—a proposition which you reserve, while it should precede all the rest—namely, to impeach the Minister who has slapped your face. (*C'est de notre ex-souscription le sérieux que vous a appliqué un souffet sur la joue.*) [Laughter on some benches.] You laugh, gentlemen, and yet it is true that you have been gently put out of doors, and that you have accepted the fact with the utmost meekness. With the exception of myself and a few others. Well! I impeach M. DE FORGADE—[laughter]—for having falsified (*falsifié*) the elections. Yes, it is he who has done all the mischief in these elections. Without him you might really consider yourself named entirely by universal suffrage, while at present each has his doubts on the subject. [Exclamations.] A great number of the members of the House cannot boast of having been named by universal suffrage. You took the oath yesterday; had you the right to take the oath? [Confusion.] I make an impeachment; I have the right to be heard; this accusation is formal. You have had events——

M. DE TILLANCOURT—One can't hear a word.

M. RASPAIL—You have had terrible events; you have had the 7th June and the following days. Who made those days? (*Qui a fait ces journées là?*) Was it not you, M. DE FORGADE LA ROQUETTE?

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—You know better than I who made those days, M. DE RASPAIL.

M. RASPAIL—It was you who invited M. PIERRE to make those days. [Noise and cries of "We can't hear."] You are responsible for them. Not only have you attacked a portion of the population, but you have attacked all ranks of society. All ranks of society have been, so to say, put—— [Noise and interruption.] You may interrupt me as much as you please, but you will not prevent me uttering the truth. Blood flowed; that blood accuses you. It is time that you desire to learn to govern. You are not threatened by—— [The noise drowns the voice of the speaker.] Shout as long as you please; I will shout louder than you. I have listened to you without interrupting you, and I have the right to be heard without interruption. [The noise continues; from all sides cries of "Speak under; we can't hear you."] I'll interrupt those who interrupt me. Hear me! I have presented myself before you to demand an act of impeachment against assassins. [Exclamations and laughter.] You laugh at it. But they belong to your class those who were assassinated in the streets by Count Ponteves Coulet, blows of loaded clubs, while going about to raise each otger when knocked down. They were your men. None of our were there. It is for the sake of the population of Paris that I address you and accuse the Minister guilty of such provocations. Such scenes of violence and it happened daily. On the 26th October you had 40,000 men who arrived to produce the same phenomenon, and against whom? Against people who were nowhere to be seen. You reserved them all this for inoffensive men. (Murmurs.) You may well murmur. This sort of speech, to which you do not know how to reply; this speech of menace and of—— [Increasing murmurs.] You will not hear me then. I conclude by saying to you that all France will applaud me, and that you will remain the only *complaisants* of a homicidal power. [Exclamations and murmurs.]

The PRESIDENT—Have you written down your proposition?

M. RASPAIL—I will do so.

M. DUPUY DE LORME—The previous question: the nomination of the Bureaus before all.

The PRESIDENT—I will put the proposition of the honorable M. JULES FAVRE to vote, namely, that the project of law that he has deposed shall be simply sent to the Bureaus.

M. JULES FAVRE—We consent that it shall be sent to the Bureaus.

The PRESIDENT—I ask the Chamber to pronounce its opinion upon the question of sending the project of law of the honorable M. JULES FAVRE to the Bureaus like an ordinary law. [Yes, yes.] Then I will pass on to the interpellations.

(The votes are taken.)

The PRESIDENT—It is ordered that it shall be sent to the Bureaus.

Marquis D'ANDELARRE—I desire to be heard.

The PRESIDENT—We now come to the interpellations. The first demand of interpellation forwarded to me has been formulated by the honorable Marquis ANDELARRE. It reads as follows: "We demand to question the Ministry upon their delay in convoking the Corps Legislatif." M. JULES FAVRE has already made the same demand.

Marquis D'ANDELARRE—I beg your pardon, Mr. President, I gave this demand of interpellation signed by several of my colleagues into your hands at the opening of the session. Therefore I have the right to claim for it the favor of priority.

The PRESIDENT—Let those who are of opinion that the demands of interpellation deposed with the Bureau of the Chamber, shall be sent to the Bureau, as the old regulations prescribe—

Several VOICES—They must be sent there.

Other MEMBERS—There are no regulations.

M. JULES FAVRE—There can be no sort of surprise here. We are very anxious to use the reserved ground alluded to a few moments ago by the President. It is evident that the old regulations have disappeared as far as the interpellations are concerned. Therefore, as each of us has the right of interpellation, it depends on the Chamber to fix the moment when the debate shall take place. Let the interpellations just deposed be inscribed on the order of the day, so that the Chamber, after having taken notice of them can decide upon the time of their development. It is in conformity with the precedents of former assemblies, and this course ought, I think, to be adopted by us. I am of opinion that it is not necessary to send the interpellations back to the Bureaus.

Marquis DE PIRE—I demand that the interpellations shall be held back till after the verification of powers. ["Yes, yes—no, no, no."] We must first of all, name our President, constitute the Bureau and then verify the powers of those of our colleagues that are not as yet admitted. [Interruption on the Left.] As the gentlemen of the Left complain of the delay of the convocation of the Chamber, let them be at least consistent with their complaint. [Applause.] I demand that my proposition shall be voted upon.

M. JULES FAVRE—My reply is very simple. Those of our colleagues whose powers it has been impossible to verify as yet will have the same rights as those whose powers have been verified. [Approbation on the Left.]

Marquis DE PIRE—The proof of the reply of the honorable M. JULES FAVRE not being completely satisfactory in the fact that there are some of our unverified colleagues whose expulsion M. JULES FAVRE would be the first to demand. But, pardon me, this expression was neither just nor polite. I withdraw it and substitute the word non-admission. There are some, I say, whose non-admission M. JULES FAVRE would be the first to insist upon, because their elections seem to have been extraordinarily favored by the Prefects. I do not wish to use the qualification employed by the gentleman of the Left, and by their journalists; it is worthy neither of France of the seventeenth nor of the eighteenth century. [Murmurs.] I seize with eagerness this public occasion to protest against it, for it appears to me to be as unbecoming as it is trivial.

The PRESIDENT—According to the old regulations the demands of interpellations had to be sent back to the Bureaus where they had been examined. According to the Senatus Consultum there is no longer any question of their being sent back. The Chamber fixes the day when it desires to pass to the discussion. Do you want to send the demands of interpellations back to the Bureaus, as the old regulations prescribe? ["No, no! Yes, yes!"] I consult the Chamber to know if it intends to apply the old rules. ["No, no!"]

A MEMBER—They no longer exist.

The PRESIDENT—Then if you do not want the old regulations, you must fix the time for the discussions.

M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME—It seems to me that the House cannot and ought not to pronounce upon the question of the fixing of the day of the discussion of the interpellations before the reserved ground alluded to a few moments ago by the President. It is evident that the old regulations have disappeared as far as the interpellations are concerned. Therefore, as each of us has the right of interpellation, it depends on the Chamber to fix the moment when the debate shall take place. Let the interpellations just deposed be inscribed on the order of the day, so that the Chamber, after having taken notice of them can decide upon the time of their development. It is in conformity with the precedents of former assemblies, and this course ought, I think, to be adopted by us. I am of opinion that it is not necessary to send the interpellations back to the Bureaus.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market has been exceedingly dull during the past week, except on election day, (Tuesday,) when an unusual amount of life was exhibited at the Exchange Rooms, and quite a large number of sales was effected, especially of Prospect Park lots in Brooklyn, disposed of by MALLORY & BLACKWELL. During the last four days very few sales have been made, and the business has been altogether without interest. During the coming week there are two or three interesting sales announced. On Wednesday the New-York Hotel property will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., under a decree of partition of the estate of the late MATTHEW MORGAN and HICKSON W. FIELD. On Thursday MALLORY & BLACKWELL will sell fifty more Prospect Park lots, located on Eleventh-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Brooklyn. Other announcements of the week are comparatively unimportant.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Oliver-st., e. s., 83.2 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x[illegible], ½ part	$9,000
Beach-st., n. s., lot No. 262, Church Farm, 20x[illegible]; Small part of lot No. 3, on same map, 2x10	5,000
11th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 24.6x70, ⅙ part	2,000
11th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 24.6x70, one-fifth part	1,400
34th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x98.9	nom.
42d-st., s. s., 79.2 ft. w. of Madison-av., 18.10x[illegible]	42,000
50th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.3x100.5	14,000
57th-st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5	20,000
[illegible]	7,800
32d-st., s. s., 227 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100	3,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 2d-av., 125x[illegible], block	13,000
122d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	3,500
Madison-av. and 66th-st., s. w. cor., 100.5x[illegible]	35,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 275, 5 years, per year	$12,000
Broadway and 18th-st., n. w. cor., 10 yrs, per yr.	25,000
8th-av., No. 175, 3 years, per year	900
Delancey-st., No. 7, 5 years, per year	1,000
Walker-st., n. s., 36.1 ft. e. of Cortlandt-alley, 22x[illegible], 11x90.10, 10 years, per year	2,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st. and Utica-av., n. e. cor., [illegible]	$7,000
Dean-st. and Utica-av., s. e. cor., [illegible]	
Bergen-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Utica-av., 2 lots	
Broadway and Eldert-av., s. e. cor., 200x100	nom.
Devoe-st., n. s., 117.10 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	2,000
Herkimer-st., [illegible] ft. e. of Troy-av., [illegible]	3,150
Grand-st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Leonard-st., [illegible]	10,000
Hoyt-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of DeGraw-st., 20x75	7,500
President-st., s. s., 18.5 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 18.8x100	5,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of [illegible]	400
2d-st., n. s., 182.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	5,000
6th-st., n. s., 287.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x[illegible]	5,600
Clermont-av., e. s., 114.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 19.8x100	12,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 70 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x84.10	10,000
Lewis-av., 100 ft. e. of Gates-av., 80.6 ft. n. plot centre block	500
Park-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	700
9th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 8th-st., 20x90.10	4,800
New-Lots, Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike and Judson-av., s. e. corner, [illegible]	1,200

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Westfield.

Public road from Old Blazing Star Ferry to Richmond Village, w. s., 121 acres	$9,112

Castleton.

1st-av., n. s., 25x100	$450

Middletown.

Wright-st., n. s., at Stapleton, 22.4x125	$1,650
Wright-st., n. s., 1 lot at Stapleton, 22.4x125	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Harrison-st., w. s., lot No. 9, block No. 13, Coster's estate	$1,500

Bergen.

Vreeland-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Catharine-av., 50x140	$1,500
Lot No. 28, block No. 34, s. w. of Garrison's property, 25x100	2,700

Hudson City.

Jefferson-av., e. s., lot No. 11, Dudley & Bray's map, 25x100	$1,025

Harrison.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3, block No. 12, map of D. Ewen's property, 25x100	$600

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 180 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT

Lorillard Estate.

BOULEVARD LOTS, VILLA PLOTS, AND VILLAGE LOTS,

ON THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY, FOR SALE BY

FRANCIS TOMES, or S. HASTINGS GRANT,

No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

E. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 119 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 349 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECond floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms; gas and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. E. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE, THOMAS AND CHURCH STS., TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—All the lots remaining unlet and belonging to the

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL,

situate on Duane and Thomas sts., between Broadway and Church-st., and on Church-st., are now offered to be leased, either separately or together, for a term of twenty-one years, with covenants for renewal. The leases granted by the New-York Hospital are the most favorable for the lessee of any now granted.

For further particulars apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE SEVeral stores and cellars to let in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.; the stores have high ceilings and large plate glass windows, and are heated by steam. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 4 East 23d-st.

FOR LEASE—TWO VALUABLE CORNER properties on 5th-av., below 23d-st., for a term of years on a ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 462 4th-av., near 30th-st. Apply on the premises. Owner there from 11 to 12 o'clock.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 15 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NOT less than twenty feet wide, between 20th and 50th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Location must be good and price moderate. Address G. W., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN DESIRABLE neighborhood, a modern-sized house, with or without furniture; if very cheap, for cash. Address Box No. 171 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and [illegible] stores, machinery, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam power, tracts, machinery, materials, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 44 Broadway, New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BETWEEN THE HEIRS OF THE LATE MATTHEW MORGAN AND HICKSON W. FIELD.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, under the direction of E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway,

The Very Valuable Property known as the

NEW-YORK HOTEL,

having a FRONT ON BROADWAY OF 194 FEET, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place, and Waverley-place, excepting the lot in the corner of Waverley-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 52 feet on Washington-place by 91 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

PERFECT TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st.; VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 46 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Pirnie, deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County,

WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

The very valuable mansion house, with elaborate outbuildings and greenhouse, with 46 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm tenants' house, meadows, orchards, woodland, locust grove. House is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots, from 5 to 10 acres each.

Also, 7 acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8½, 10 and 11½ A. M. Persons attending the sale can return by trains at 2:24 and 4:51 P. M., on either of the roads.

Maps and full particulars at the office, No. 26 Pine-st.

WILLIAM H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st.,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIFTY PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

LOCATED ON 11TH-AV., 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, BEING THE BALANCE OF PROPERTY NOT OFFERED AT THE GREAT SALE OF DEC. 7. SIXTY PER CENT.

CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Also at the same time and place, five valuable lots, Located on the corner of Bushwick Boulevard and William st.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee,

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 225 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 59th-st., distant 80 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the [illegible] day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee, No. 52 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS BY CELEBRATED FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN ARTISTS, including the well-known names of Bauguiet, Beaumont, Calmelet, Coudert, Comte, David, Duvieux, Frere, Fort, Feragio, Hamon, Herbsthoffer, Hubner, Lesalle, Le Bas, Leloir, Marche, Marny, Morlan, Princess Mathilde, Mery, Midav, Rivoire, Saunier, Vibert, Van Elven, &c., &c.

CONSIGNED TO S. P. AVERY.

OBJECTS OF ART,

in bronze, terra cotta, porcelain, Japanese work, antique hall clock, chairs, convex mirror, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., Corner 14th-st.,

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Now on exhibition, and every day and evening UNTIL TIME OF SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms Nos. 35 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, NOS. 35 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. PEREMPTORY SALE to close the business of Elegant and artistic diamond, pearl, sapphire, emerald, ruby, opal and coral mounted JEWELRY,

Viz.: Solitaire and cluster rings, ditto earrings and brooch, en suite, in great variety; ditto earrings, bracelets, chains, &c., set in pure 18 carat gold.

Also, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES SET IN JEWELS.

Also, several lines of elegant silver-plated cutlery by Messrs. Cristofle & Co., Paris. Every article guaranteed. On exhibition TUESDAY. Seats for ladies.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms Nos. 35 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—JOHN SEDGWICK as special receiver, &c., against GEORGE C. VONULSAH.—Pursuant to the judgment recovered and entered in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of December, 1869, the undersigned who is by said judgment duly appointed to be our officer of this Court for that purpose, will sell at public auction, at the store of Henry H. Leeds & Miner, No. 35 Chambers-st., on the 22d day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, in the City of New-York, the property described in said judgment, namely: The picture entitled "Luther being Carried to Wartburgh Castle."—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1869.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman residing abroad.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 721 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, the entire furniture of a first-class private residence, removed to the above store for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin damask, rosewood centre tables, rosewood etageres, (mirror back,) imported gilt tubular rockers in morocco, gilt jardinieres, satin damask, velvet and reps curtains, real bronzes, consisting of "Venus de Milo," Gladiator, Wrestlers, Heroe, Dying Gladiator, Eagle, Cleopatra, Childhood, &c., &c.; black-walnut parlor cabinet, black-walnut side table, black-walnut dining table, black-walnut buffet, black-walnut billiard table, cues, rack, &c.; black-walnut library suite in tapestry, black-walnut bookcase, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, pillows, &c.; Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, a large number of excellent engravings, a large assortment of china and glassware, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLSON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF REALLY ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and Axminster carpets, rosewood piano, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 East [illegible], between 3d and 4th avs., the entire very rich and elegant furniture of the private dwelling. The furniture of this house is nearly new, and made to order by Pottier & Stymus, Roux and other first-class manufacturers. Also, superior rosewood piano, very superior beds and mattresses, curtains and cornices, silverware, china [illegible]

[illegible]

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS.—[illegible] LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY, Dec. 13, and following [illegible] o'clock, sale of a private library [illegible] of great rarity and value; a large assortment [illegible] and travels, in fine bindings [illegible] fine editions of standard works [illegible] and elegantly [illegible], &c., &c. [illegible] books on exhibition.

MR. [illegible] MAKES ANNOUNCE[illegible] to the public (prior to leaving for Europe) he will sell by auction his entire collection of paintings at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at [illegible] o'clock. Paintings now on exhibition day and evening. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York	$40 Gold.
In London	£8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 Florins

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real-estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands	$4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Capital Stock	10,000,000
Total Resources	$15,500,000
Total Length of Road	271 Miles

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO., TANNER & CO.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 367 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,286,000, which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. Its annual earnings exceed $1,000,000.

NO BETTER SECURITY can be found at present. We offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

For further information apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, CHARLES H. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting, or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 22d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 3d of January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, New-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

[illegible], Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

A SAFE AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 95.

Interest and Principal Payable in Gold.

Yielding in Currency Nearly Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Among the many new enterprises offered to our firm, we have chosen, after careful investigation, the 30-Year Loan of the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY; interest payable in gold in New-York or London; free of United States taxation; being a First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bond, secured by the railroad, branches, depot grounds, rolling stock, equipment and franchises of the Company.

These First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, in our judgment, are a safe and profitable investment, which is confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869. }

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.:

Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 17th ult., for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be more or less tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior via St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis, and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road. Yours, respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
CHARLES L. FROST, Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co. } Trustees.

As an evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of country through which this road runs, we present the following OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED FROM THE STATE OF IOWA by the different railroads therein during the year ending April 30, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,662
Number of cattle	60,297
Number of hogs	512,587
Number of sheep	52,753
Dressed hogs, lbs.	12,416,779
Lard and pork, lbs.	7,682,879
Wool, lbs.	2,093,196
Wheat, bushels	8,196,042
Corn, bushels	2,720,692
Other grains, lbs.	26,476,554
Other grains, bushels	1,008,047
Other agricultural products, lbs.	27,606,707
Flour and other agricultural products, lbs.	224,753
Animal products not otherwise specified, lbs.	19,083,101

The preceding official statement is made up almost exclusively of the shipments Eastward, and does not include the amount of Produce shipped Eastward from Dubuque or McGregor, which would swell the totals materially. If the shipments westward by the railroads were given, they would swell immensely this surprising exhibit of surplus products.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD ALSO RUNS THROUGH THE RICH AND GROWING STATE OF MINNESOTA. Reference to the map of the United States will show that THIS ROAD PASSES THROUGH THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND GROWING PORTION OF THE WEST, AND FORMS ONE OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the state of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is required by the wants of that section, where a large and increasing traffic is waiting for it, and needs railroad communication. THE BUYER OF THESE BONDS IS THEREFORE GUARANTEED BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE, AND HAS NOT TO RUN ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND UPON THE OPENING OF ROADS INTO NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing in construction.

We offer these bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. WE RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTORS AND OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO DESIRE TO CHANGE THEIR HIGH-PRICED INVESTMENTS FOR A SECURITY WHICH PRESENTS EVERY ELEMENT OF SAFETY, AND AT THE SAME TIME YIELDS A HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST.

Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents for the Company.

EIGHT PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS, NO. 80 BROADWAY.

$50,000

BONDS OF CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS,

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. PRICE 75 FLAT. For sale by

G. E. WOOD, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. B. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BEEDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] AMERMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116¼	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	115¼	116⅛
Coupon, 1881	120¼	120¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	115¼	116⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	113¾	113¾	10-40 Regis.	109⅞	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¼	115¾	10-40 Coupon	110⅜	111
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅝	113¾	Gold	122	122⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅝	114	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	116	116¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS—ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

The Treasury purchases and sales ordered for the present week are as follows:

PURCHASE OF 5-20 BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15—Two millions.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16—One million for Sinking Fund.

SALES OF GOLD.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14—One million.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17—One million.

The purchases and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, on the days above mentioned.

The Treasury reserves the right to accept offers of bonds which may be made at the buildings in excess of two millions.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Deputy Assistant Treasurer.

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury. CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

SCHEDULES OF THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, payable Jan. 1, 1870, will be received for examination at the Treasury.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner of 28th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!

1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Established 1853.

ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)

Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000.

Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., and reopen on 17th of January next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NO. 3 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 15th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1870.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BERDAN FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on the 3d day of January next, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The transfer book will be closed, on and after Dec. 20, until Jan. 4, 1870.

CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, New-York. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE DIRECTORS Second National Petroleum have declared a dividend of Five cents per share, payable on and after 15th inst. Transfer books close 11th.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER W. BEDFORD, of the village of Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. B. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel Lowenstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act and that the 20th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT and CHARLES WITTHOFF, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Augustus Schmidt and Charles Witthoff, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 233 Broadway, City of New-York.

n29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN H. CORNELL, FRIEND C. COX and WILLIAM B. MENSIE, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen H. Cornell, Friend C. Cox and William B. Mensie, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869.

AMASA SPRING, Assignee.

n29-law3wM*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a capable industrious girl; will be found a neat, economizing and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references; city or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by an efficient and competent woman; very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good baker; will do washing; private family or boarding house; good references. Call at No. 323 6th-av., new No. 388.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women; one is a first-class cook; the other is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; both are thoroughly competent; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SECOND pastry cook in a club, by a young English woman; makes first-class pastry and confectionery, having learned the business for two years. Address O. D., No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 349 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, ice cream, jellies, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 349 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation in the country as cook or laundress; is a first-class cook, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; very respectable; has the best five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 385.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands the art of cooking in all its branches; can go to market and take full charge. Call at No. 222 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN excellent hand; best City references; is willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 236 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT competent girl as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion; is willing to do part of the washing or all of it for a small family; has unexceptionable City references. No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE married woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is just two months old; best of reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has many years' City references. Call at No. 123 East 21st-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of soups and game; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; would not object to do light chamberwork; Protestant. Call or address E. H., No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a place as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in gentlemen's washing; references given as to capabilities. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st., up stairs, two flights, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, to take some family washing at her own house; does fluting; best of reference given. Call at No. 204 East 10th-st., third floor; call all the week.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who is also a thorough seamstress, a situation; best City reference. Apply at No. 141 6th-av., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS a perfect fitter, to go out in private families. Call at No. 144 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse by a young girl, a Protestant. Apply for two days at No. 30 East 49th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 385, for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S OFFICE, CORNER 11th-st. and 6th-av., first-class male and female help of all nations, constantly on hand; country orders filled.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH and Protestant servants our specialties, and always on hand, together with Irish, at No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker, and is not afraid of work; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last employer, who can be seen in the City. Address F. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses, as well as the general work about a place; can be well recommended from last employers. Address THOS. SEXTON, New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and all kinds of farm work, and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; the best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 232 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference can be given. Address F. T., Westmoreland Hotel, corner East 17th-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

GOVERNESS WANTED FOR A YOUNG lady of 15.—A small family residing in the country are desirous of securing the services of an efficient young lady in the above capacity; she must be an Episcopalian, of engaging manners, having a thorough knowledge of and aptitude in teaching the French language, with the usual English branches of education; and be also a good musician, capable of imparting instruction on the pianoforte. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 3,050 New-York Post Office, stating terms and necessary particulars as to her qualifications.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANGES, NEW FIRMS, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, and desirous of having the correction in style and rating appear in the forthcoming January Reference Book, are invited to call at our office before 29th December.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869. }

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAYS & TOMPKINS, stock brokers, was dissolved by the death of MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., one of the partners.

The subscriber, the surviving partner, will continue the business upon his own account at No. 11 Wall-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869. JACOB HAYS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG MEN OF CAPITAL.—AN old established and successful manufacturing company—agricultural implements—having completed arrangements for extending their business to the Southern States, and desiring to increase their force and working capital, will sell to a young man of integrity and ability an interest of not less than $20,000. Address MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Drawer No. 5,267, Chicago, Ill.

$15,000.—A PARTNER WANTED in a wholesale hosiery and glove house, to take the place of a retiring member. It is one of the oldest and most flourishing cash and short time houses, doing a splendid business. Address JONES, Box No. 3,158 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 282 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 282 Bowery.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, EXCEPTING SATURDAYS.
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15 Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 23
Moravian, Thursday, Dec. 16 Canada, Wednesday, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wednesday, Dec. 22 Russia, Saturday, Jan. 8
Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 23 Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29 Siberia, Saturday, Jan. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, cabin, gold, $80; second cabin, $60 gold. First Cabin.....$80, gold. Second Cabin.....$60, gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold. Second Cabin, to Paris.....$105, gold.
Through Tickets and Bills Lading given to Brest, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Cuxhaven and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Bolfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, at low rates.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....Dec. 18 CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8
CAMBRIA.....Dec. 25 COLUMBIA.....Jan. 22
IOWA.....Jan. 1 BELGIC.....Jan. 29
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 10 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool or Londonderry, $80 and $85.
Excursion, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30 gold.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the premises, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....Sommer.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 1.
LAFAYETTE.....BOURAT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22.
Rates of passage (gold in gold, currency when so) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $105.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Americans travelling on the Continent avoid the Custom-house annoyance by taking this route, and avoid both transit by British railways and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Tuesday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
To London.....$105 To London.....$
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....$
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....10
St. John's, N. F., or St. John's, N. F., or Branch Steamer.....20 Branch Steamer.....
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 4 North River, EVERY WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO.....3,725 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....3,725 tons.....Dec. 15, at 9 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,824 tons.....Dec. 22, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,725 tons.....Dec. 29, at 9 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....3,725 tons.....Jan. 5.
IDAHO.....3,725 tons.....Jan. 12.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold) $80.
Intermediate.....(Currency) $60.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 10 Broadway.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30 gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, 69 Broadway.
J. K. HUNT, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. Steerage.
$140 in Gold. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DE LONG ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage, tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.
NORTE AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERIDIANA, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEPAUZE, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamships carry passengers and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. K. ADAMS.....Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. A. BARRETTO.....Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GERNEE, (via Nassau.) Dec. 30
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHITNEY, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. B. Gernee, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHITNEY, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon, for Havana and Vera Cruz.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Thursday, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class steamer MOSES RAPIDAS, HOWARD WHITEHOUSE, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 24 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
H. RIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 40 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE BY STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, DERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 40 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain Atkins, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRA STEAMER.
The well-known A 1 celebrity HERNDON, EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 20 North River at 3 P. M., SATURDAY, 18th instant, for the above port.
To New Orleans at 15 cents per foot.
Through to Mobile at 20 cents per foot.
Through to Galveston at 25 cents per foot.
Time to Mobile and Galveston quicker than by any other route, and insurance lower.
For freighter passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 40 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....Saturday, Dec. 11
CEO. CROMWELL.....CRAFT.....FRIDAY, Dec. 24
Freight forward for St. Louis, Memphis and Cairo, at through rates. Cabin passage $40. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
M. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
ORIENT, CAPT. CRAWFORD,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, Dec. 25, Jan. 8, Jan. 22, and every Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M., at pier foot of Barclay-st., North River.
Is now receiving. Has direct freight to all intermediate stations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES that any other Line can offer.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. P. WOODWARD, Agent, No. 47 Wall-st., or to E. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The favorite side-wheel steamer MAGNOLIA, M. B. CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Charleston.....$15
To Jacksonville.....20
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission, if consigned to them at this office from date of receipt and cash.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 10 William-st.
The steamship SARANAC will sail 21st December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should bring their servants without their wives, thereby avoiding the trouble of hiring from strangers, saving of cares and troubles connecting themselves, examinations and overhaulings of baggage, during the last accompanying, by Prussian officers, Revolver from imposition, and so forth (if money) due to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelers can be engaged at a reasonable rate by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
(GREAT INSIDE SOUTH-LONGREACH AND MOST DIRECT.)
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and magnificent steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. JOHN SHAW and Capt. LEWIS HULL,
Will leave Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through as No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commodore Lewis, Commodore Simmons,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
O. H. VANCE, General Freight Agent.
E. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

GREENPOINT, DEEP SANDS AND STONE BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Wharf-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE EED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 7.....1 P. M. Wed. Dec. 8.....1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 11.....10 A. M. Frid. Dec. 17.....7 40 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14.....10 A. M. Mon. Dec. 6.....8 30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 16.....11 A. M. Wed. Dec. 8.....9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 18.....1 P. M. Frid. Dec. 10.....9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14.....1 P. M. Mon., Dec. 13.....10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic Railroad.—Steamer ALICE, Capt. Hall, leaves Peck-slip for Bridgeport, Saturdays, at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, & C.—Fare $1 50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Albany express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:40 P. M., Albany express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago via Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, for Albany and Troy.
7:00 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie express.
10:30 A. M., 4:40 P. M., Croton Falls express.
1:00 and 4:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:00, 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:20, 5:15, 7 and 11:00 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
The Express Mail trains at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Chicago. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 3:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester and Dunkirk. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Walkill, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 10:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, 8 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:5 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:30 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *11 midnight.
From Piermont, Nyack and Way, at Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:45 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room cars can be obtained at the office, where baggage for the checking and transfer of baggage, must be left at the Company's office, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; same office, foot of Chambers-st., Hudson; No. 225 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; foot of Cortlandt-st., foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York; No. 1 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. BUCKLIN, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Monday, Nov. 15, trains will leave Brooklyn and Jamaica as follows: 6:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express, on Saturdays only, for Babylon; 4:30 P. M., express, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 5:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
G. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. and at 12 midnight, on Saturdays. For Nyack, at 8 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 23 AND 25 E. 4TH-ST.
A GOOD HANDWRITING AND a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping taught in half the usual time and money usually wasted at the so-called Business Colleges.
OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH, Resident Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 49 Washington-square, Brooklyn, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for Universities, colleges or scientific pursuits.

MISS C. HERLE,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 5 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 102 East 35th-st., corner of Park-av. Terms $400. Will commence in 24th year the 15th day of September. Circulars sent on request.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.
WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. S. TYRRELL, Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Thirty-fifth year. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c. Mason, DOLBEAR, No. 697 Broadway, give a special course daily or evening, at only $5 for ten lessons.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding School for Boys. The school now will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. E. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 40 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., 3d floor.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SALE OF STAND and stalls in new Washington-Market, by virtue of chapter 120 of the Laws of 1869, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 10th and 11th sts., in the City of New-York, the leases of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.
The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 20th day of December instant, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
J. C. MOORE,
FORBES MOULTON, Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,
RICHARD B. COMSTOCK, Comptroller.

DRY GOODS.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have made a still further reduction, which will secure their sale for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. They would call particular attention to the extraordinary LOW PRICES of these
LONG SHAWLS,
IN RED, WHITE AND BLACK CENTRES,
which are much below the GOLD COST.
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
FUR ROBES FOR CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

$500,000
OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER THEIR ENTIRE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST,
AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.
They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

SPECIAL SALE.
LARGE LOTS OF
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c.,
AT UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.
PARIS NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
EMBRACING
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, CHANTILLY, POINT AND APPLIQUE LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES,
OPERA CLOAKS AND JACKETS, THREAD LACE SACQUES,
CAPES, FICHUS, BARBES, COIFFURES, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, CHEMISETTES, COLLARS, INITIAL SETS, &c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES and EMBROIDERED, Plain, Tape Bordered, Hemmed, Initialed and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs in great variety.
N. B.—Initialing done to order in a superior manner.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITS
furnished complete on the most reasonable terms.
MISSES' SACQUES, SUITS AND CLOAKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Breakfast and Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, ready made and to order.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Scarfs, Ties and Cravats, Sash Ribbons, Mediated Vests and Drawers, Hosiery, Merino, Silk and Lambs' wool Undergarments, &c., &c., &c.
CHEVILLEY'S KID GLOVES $1 50 PER PAIR.

SMILLIE & CO.
We beg to inform the ladies and public generally that we have made
SEASONABLE REDUCTIONS
IN OUR PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED EVENING SILKS,
AND BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
N. B.—BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS at $1 50; reduced from $2 25.
We shall be prepared on MONDAY, the 13th inst., to offer a large lot of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CALICOES AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 762 Broadway, between 4th and 9th sts.

AT KINZEYS.
BARGAINS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
TO ACCOMMODATE OUR CUSTOMERS, THE STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M., UP TO DEC. 24.
SASH AND NECK RIBBONS CHEAP.
TRIMMING BONNET RIBBONS CHEAP.
VELVET RIBBONS, ALL COLORS.
FANCY RIBBONS VERY LOW.
VELVETEENS AND PLUSHES CHEAP.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING.
BONNETS AND HATS CLOSING.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY CLOSING.
3,000 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
FINE HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. to 15c.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. to 75c.
WORKED INITIALS AND NAMES, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c. to $1.
TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. to 25c.
NEEDLEWORK LACE TRIMMED, 25c. to 31c.
FANCY EMBROIDED HANDKERCHIEFS, 31c., 40c.
VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS, 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 50 to $40.
GENTS' ALL LINEN HEMMED, 25c. to 75c.
GENTS' HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. UP.
GENTS LINEN TAPE BORDERS, 20c. UP.
GREAT REDUCTION.
BARGAINS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
LINEN SETS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 30c.
WORKED LINEN SETS, 25c., 30c., 37c., $1.
WORKED CHEMISETTES, 50c. to $1 50.
FINE WORKED SETS, 50c. to $1.
ENGLISH THREAD LACE SETS, $1.
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
1,000 REAL LACE COLLARS, $1 to $1 50.
1,000 REAL LACE COLLARS, $2 to $3 50.
1,000 VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 25c. to 75c.
1,000 NEW STYLES LACE COLLARS, 25c. to 75c.
5,000 FINE RUFFLES COLLARS, 10c.
FANCY GOODS VERY LOW.
3,000 FANCY SETS PIN AND EARRINGS, 25c. to 75c.
1,000 JET SETS PIN AND EARRINGS, 25c. to 75c.
1,000 JET SETS PIN AND EARRINGS, 25c. to $1.
1,000 PEARL AND JET AND PEARL PINS, 25c. to 75c.
3,000 FANCY PINS, ASSORTED, 5c. to 25c.
1,000 GOLD BUTTONS, 25c. to 75c.
FORTEMONNAIES, SCARFS, BRACELETS, &c.
SHOWROOMS OPEN
ON LOWER FLOOR
WITH HOLIDAY GOODS.
5,000 CHINA, WAX KID AND BISQUE DOLLS.
TALKING CRYING AND FANCY DOLLS.
8,000 WAX CRYING DOLLS, 10c. to $1.
DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.
FANCY PARIAN FIGURES, 5c. to $1.
FANCY BOXES, 5c. to $10.
COME AND LOOK THROUGH OUR
20c. DEPARTMENT.
COME AND LOOK THROUGH OUR
75c. DEPARTMENT.
COME AND LOOK THROUGH OUR
$1 DEPARTMENT.
COME AND LOOK THROUGH OUR
$5 DEPARTMENT.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.
FANCY BOXES. FANCY VASES.
GLOVE BOXES. JEWEL CASKETS.
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. WATCH CASES.
COLLAR BOXES. PERFUMERY BOXES.
CANDY BOXES. FARIAN FIGURES.
FARIAN BOXES. WRITING DESKS.
CIGAR STANDS. TOBACCO CANES.
PAPER WEIGHTS. INKSTANDS.
CARD RECEIVERS. CUPS AND SAUCERS.
BOUQUET HOLDERS. TOILET SETS.
FONT BOXES. MATCH SAFES. GUNS. COMIC TOYS. MUGS. DANCING TOYS AND ONE THOUSAND AND ONE THINGS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 681 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
WORK BOXES from 75c. each.
LADIES' and GENTS' EMBROIDERY CASES.
TOILET BOXES, COMPANIONS, from 25c. each.
CARAS CIGAR CASES, &c.
Large Variety of FANCY BOXES.
WATCH, CIGAR and INK STANDS.
CARD BASKETS, BRACKETS, CARVED GOODS.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
LADIES' ALBUMS, &c.
WRITING DESKS from 50c. each.
WAX DOLLS, RUBBER DOLLS.
WORSTED DOLLS, CHINA DOLLS.
TOYS,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, HAIR OILS, &c.
JEWELRY, JET GEMS, SOUVENIRS, CHAINS, COMBS, BRUSHES.
POCKETBOOKS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, FANS.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., 85c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
SPECIALTIES.
HAIR GOODS, SWITCHES, COILS, HAIR BRAIDS.
NETS, HERCULES, STAR, and other Braids.
WORSTED PATTERNS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, &c. &c. An immense variety. ALL CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 68, 69, 70 Allen-st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERY GOODS,
AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Our stock of
MANTILLA AND SILK BONNET VELVETS, VELVETEENS, RIBBONS, SATINS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, BIRDS, PLUMES AND FLOWERS lower in price this week.
The very newest colors and shades in KID GLOVES at $1 and upward, every pair warranted.
Good KID GLOVES, 50 and 75 cents per pair.
WINTER GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDER VESTS, &c., &c., FROM AUCTION.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; 68, 69 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REAL POINT and APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, with names, mottoes and brocaded, at 31c., 50c., 75c. and $1, cheap.
From auction, ladies' and gent's LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, plain and hemstitched, 10c., 12c., 37½c. and 50c., bargains. COLLARS, Point Appliqué, Real Thread, Maltese Crape, Linen, &c., &c., all cheap.
200 REAL THREAD VAILS, 50 cents on the dollar.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; 68, 69 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.
AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
STOCK OF
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.
OUR KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS are unusually cheap this week.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.; 68, 69 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
MACY LACES, MACY
MACY EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATS. MACY
MACY INS, MACY
MACY WHITE GOODS, LACE CUR. MACY
MACY TAINS, MACY
MACY THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY
TOY BOOKS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
MACY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY FRENCH AND AMERICAN MACY
MACY CLOCKS, MACY
MACY LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKER. MACY
MACY CHIEFS, MACY
MACY CORSETS, MACY
MACY HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY SMALL WARES. MACY
CONFECTIONERY,
Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.
MACY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUT. MACY
MACY TONS, MACY
MACY COTTON, ALPACA AND MACY
MACY SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY
HOLIDAY GOODS.
MACY Having completed, for this season, MACY
MACY our additions to the store, we are now MACY
MACY offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY
TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., in the finest assortment of Cloths, Velvets, Fr'y French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGIER'S, No. 690 and 692 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.
REAL INDIA SHAW

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The public scarcely need to be reminded that the Homoeopathic Hospital inaugural takes place at the Union League Club Theatre on Tuesday evening next. Artistic talent of the highest order will aid to make the occasion one worthy of being participated in. Miss KELLOGG, who has volunteered for the occasion, by special request will also sing "Home, Sweet Home." DODWORTH himself directs the orchestral performance. The President of the Hospital, Judge BARRETT, delivers the inaugural address, and addresses by distinguished physicians and citizens are expected. Dr. JOHN F. GRAY most appropriately presides, he being the oldest homoeopathic physician in this City.

The remains of the man who was burned to death at No. 816 First-avenue on Friday morning, have been identified as those of THOMAS CASH, a vagrant, who had been in the habit of sleeping in the vacant house. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The fire which consumed the man and destroyed the six houses originated in SICKLES' oyster saloon, No. 869 First-avenue, and it is singular that CASH was not awakened before the fire reached the house in which he had taken refuge from the inclemency of the streets.

An election was held yesterday for directors for the various classes of Mount Sinai Hospital, at which the following gentlemen were selected: Class No. 4, H. ARONSEN, H. GITTERMAN, S. SOMMERICH; to fill vacancy in Class No. 1, A. S. ROSENBAUM; to fill vacancy in Class No. 3, LEWIS EATMAN; to fill vacancy in Class No. 2, J. S. ABECASIS.

Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D.D., lectured last evening at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, taking for his text the words, "And it shall come to pass when I bring a cloud over the earth that the bow shall be seen in the cloud." Genesis, ix., 14. The attendance was unusually large and the remarks of the reverend gentleman were listened to with marked attention.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN, rector of St. Thomas' Church, delivered an interesting discourse on "Fallen Women," at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, last evening. He described the Mulberry-street and Amity-street Magdalen Asylums, and stated their needs. For the sake of these poor tempted ones, who are struggling to reform, and for the Saviour's sake, he said, let this work go on. A collection was taken up for these Asylums.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 29.909 inches; maximum at 11 A. M., Dec 8, 30.626 inches; minimum at 4 P. M., Dec. 6, 29.158 inches; range .868 inch. Thermometers, mean, 29.7 degrees; maximum at 3 P. M., Dec. 11, 45 degrees; minimum at 6 A. M. Dec. 7, 13.7 degrees; range, 31.3 degrees. The barometer stood very high on Thursday, Dec. 9. Dec. 5, snow from 6 A. M. to midnight, amount of water, .08 inch; Dec. 6, Snow from midnight to midnight, amount of water, .11 inch; total amount of water, .19 inch. Depth of snow, 5 inches.

Rev. E. A. WASHBURNE, D. D., of Calvary P. E. Church, preached last evening at St. Peter's in behalf of the Seaman's Aid Society. He argued the great necessity of christianizing sailors who represent civilized nations in heathen ports and seas, but who, hitherto, have carried with them immorality, drunkenness and disease wherever they went. At the close of the service a collection was taken up.

Representatives of the clothing cutters, custom and shop tailors held a conference meeting last evening at No. 549 Fifth-street, Mr. AUGUST SPIES in the chair. Various measures in connection with the perpetuation of their various unions were discussed at some length. The shop tailors were recommended to join the International Union, and the cutters' representatives announced the intention of their Union of expelling all members in arrears after the 1st of February.

At a meeting held at No. 302½ West Sixteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening, the question of the Bible in our public schools was discussed. The opinions for and against it were freely uttered by Messrs. HUNT, CRANDALL, MCCHESNEY and Mrs. SOMERBY for the affirmative, and Messrs. DAVIS, THOMPSON and others for the negative side of the question. The attendance was not large. During the meeting some of the gamins of the district entered the room, left in a few minutes and stoned the windows, to the serious damage thereof. At 10 P. M. the meeting adjourned until next Sabbath evening.

This evening the Social Science Society discuss the question of public education at their rooms in Plimpton Hall. The public are invited.

Mr. GEORGE W. BUNGAY, the temperance lecturer and poet, made an eloquent and entertaining address before a large audience of both sexes at Neptune Hall, No. 465 Grand-street, last evening.

THOMAS J. RADCLIFF was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, on a complaint made by RODERICK F. CHLOE, of No. 215 West Fifty-eighth-street, which has been published in the TIMES. The prisoner is accused of obtaining from the complainant 100 shares of the Flat Pavement and Flagging Company by false pretences. He was held for examination.

HENRY TENNY, of No. 486 Hudson-street, appeared yesterday before Justice DODGE, and stated that about 10 o'clock Saturday evening, in Hudson-street, near Vandam, JAMES OWENS knocked him down and rifled his pockets, finding however only $1. The robber was committed for trial.

MICHAEL MCANANY was assaulted in the street, at an early hour yesterday, by one FRANK TREANOR, who, having felled him to the sidewalk and beaten him badly about the breast, robbed him of some $40, after which he appears to have made his escape. The Police do not seem to have heard of the affair until late in the afternoon, as no notice of it was sent to the Central Office until 4:50 P. M. At 10 P. M. further information was sent that MCANANY had been taken to Bellevue Hospital by advice of the surgeon.

Yesterday morning HANNAH CONNORS, residing at No. 223 West Forty-second-street, was badly scalded by her husband, who threw a pail of hot water over her. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and her brutal mate was arrested and locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Police Station.

A new large organ for the Baptist Church, at Yonkers, ordered by the Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE, will be on exhibition at the manufactory of HENRY ERBEN, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-street, to-day.

Mr. POMEROY's *Democrat* will be a one cent paper from to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Night before last a somewhat drunken man, standing on the back platform of Flatbush-avenue car No. 62, kicked from the car a newsboy, who begged of him money for his lodgings, and afterward got into a quarrel with the conductor about the fare. The conductor went inside, leaning against the door, when the stranger, pushing his fist, armed with a dagger, through the window, injured the conductor considerably on the head. The stranger then made his escape.

LONG ISLAND.

All the stores and business places of Huntington were closed on Saturday afternoon, and the citizens in a body, together with the children from the Union Sunday School, attended the funeral of a young son of Mr. REUBEN R. SOUDDER. While it was a sad and interesting occasion, it was characteristic of the social and kindly feeling existing in this village.

A County Convention to promote free roads in Queens County will be held at the Court House, North Hempstead, on the 18th inst. The movement is very popular, especially among the farmers of the east end of the county, many of whom have been known, when on their way to New-York, to travel a mile out of the way to save three cents toll.

A Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District will meet at Jamaica on Tuesday, the 14th, to make a basis for future representation in the Congressional and Senatorial Convention to be held in the district.

Some time since a man named CHILDS, residing at Astoria, suddenly disappeared, and it was supposed was drowned, and his wife collected several hundred dollars from the charitable of his friends. It has since been ascertained that CHILDS and his wife are living in Bangor, Me., and that his disappearance was only a ruse to raise the wind.

NEW-JERSEY.

A young man giving his name as JOHN EDWARD URSON was arrested in Newark at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged by a woman named ANN CALLEY with having stolen her pocket-book containing $15 in money and $2,000 in 7-30 bonds. Mrs. CALLEY is a widow and resides at East Newark.

On the 6th inst. a man named JAMES REILLY was seriously injured while working on the ship *Scotia*, lying at the Jersey City dock. He died yesterday from the effects of his injury. Coroner BURNS granted a permit.

Dedication of the New Church of the Dominican Fathers.

The new Church of the Dominican Fathers, Lexington-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, was dedicated yesterday morning by appropriate exercises, according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. Father WILSON acted as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father BYRNE, deacon, and Rev Father SLIBORE, subdeacon. After the dedicatory exercises, Rev. Father MCGLYNN delivered an address upon the real presence of the flesh and blood of Christ in the elements of the Sacrament.

There were present at the dedication and participating in the ceremonies Very Rev. Father DOWN, Provincial of the Dominicans; Very Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar-General; Rev. Father MCCARTY, of the Church of the Holy Cross; BRENNAN, of the Holy Name; LARKIN, of the Holy Innocents; TREANOR, of the Transfiguration; HEALY, of St. Bernard's, and several other Catholic clergymen. The corner stone of the church was laid two years ago. It is a Gothic chapel, built of brick, in the style of the thirteenth century, and cost about $100,000, exclusive of the land on which it stands, which cost about the same amount. It is 175 feet long by seventy-five wide, and has twenty large stained windows, each the gift of an individual, whose name it bears.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

Its Anticipated Success Anti-Republican—Views of Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D., preached last evening in the Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, on "The Council at Rome, and its relation to the whole Church." The doctor began by saying that the Council at Rome was not in any proper sense an Ecumenical Council, but a Latin Council, inasmuch as the Greek Church bears no part in it. He then reviewed all the Ecumenical Councils, seven in all, which have been held down to the year 787, after which followed the Councils of the Latin Church, the most important of which was the Council of Trent. That Council was called in relation to the doctrines growing out of the Reformation, and its decisions have been the guide of the Catholic Church ever since. That Council also gave rise to the organization of the Jesuit Order, who devoted soul and body to the service of the Church, eliciting admiration for their wonderful military energy. With this Jesuitical organization there has also been growing up a liberal power in the Catholic Church headed by MONTALEMBERT and others. These two, the liberal and illiberal Catholic spirit—those who are Ultramontane and those who recognize the progress of the age in which we live—are about to come in conflict. After reading extracts from the writings of MONTALEMBERT, and also the famous syllabus of the Pope, he drew a comparison between the two, showing the former as tending to the cause of liberty, humanity and true Christianity, while the latter tended only to darkness, despotism and repression. Since the present Pope has come to the chair, he has exhibited a dogmatic and dogged resistance to these liberal ideas, arrogating to himself universal authority and infallibility. He then referred to Father HYACINTHE, a man of eminent purity of character, broad humanity, and full of the spirit of Christ. This good man, he said, recently described his position as that of a wife who had given her whole heart and love to her husband, and all went well until all at once she was seized by the throat and cast out of the house. She is still the wife, there was still her house, and she had no right to seek a new alliance. The Catholic Church was still his home, and until he was finally shut out he would not seek to enter elsewhere. Father HYACINTHE was also asked what he expected to do when he returned to France, and answered: "I can write, and wait, and pray." This good man, and others like him in the Catholic Church, should be given the right hand of fellowship, and all good men unite in resistance to the Ultramontane spirit of Rome now about to receive official expression by the Council assembled at Rome. If that expression shall be in accordance with the Pope's syllabus then indeed does it behoove the citizens of this Republic to guard jealously their liberties of person and of conscience.

A Fling at the Press—Rev. Dr. Frothingham on Sensation Editors.

Rev. Dr. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning on "The Foes of Society." These he divided into two groups, hot blooded and cold blooded, placing the passionate people, lawbreakers and rowdies among the first mentioned, and the upper-class Pharisees, leaders of society, self-righteous people, among the latter class. As one of the subdivisions of his discourse he treated of the Press. Among the most hurtful foes of society, he thought, were editors who publish sensations, in order that their papers may be salable. They deem it their first duty as journalists to make their journals "interesting," as the phrase is, and for this purpose they employ interviewers and reporters, who put their ears to the keyholes of private houses, who endeavor to drag out the secret thoughts of citizens, who pester and annoy prominent individuals in the community, in order to ascertain everything concerning their actions as well as their private sentiments, and who do their utmost to bring into the blaze of noonday the privacies of domestic life, in order that these may be made the subjects of common talk in the community, and thus draw attention to the sheets owned by these unscrupulous editors. They dress up the commonest occurrences of life so as to make them appear like gigantic evils, so that their journals may get the credit of being enterprising and lively. Sometimes these editors are atheists endeavoring to stir up the Catholic element to the commission of wrong upon Protestants, in order that religion may suffer, and *vice versa*; at other times they are Catholics or Protestants trying to create such a sentiment in community as would roast a clergyman in order to clear an assassin. They dive down into the very depths of men's secret communings, and seem to consider the most private cherished sentiments as the common property of the public. The Press might be an immense power for good, if rightly conducted; but the class of editors who deal in sensation undermine the institution and make it a vast power for evil, taking special occasion, if it serves their purpose, to falsify the words and actions of men and women who may be more prominent than others, so that the sensation thereby created may prove to be peculiarly profitable to themselves. In many cases where this disposition to sensationalize is not so apparent, the Press is weak, because of its unfaithfulness to high and ennobling causes; lacking the courage to breast popular clamor and outcry, though they know, or have good reason to believe, that the clamor is based on no true and proper foundation. The Press should abandon these systems of false action and of non-action; give up its disposition to create sensations, if it would rightly serve community. It should respect character, and have a greater regard for truth; in which case it would become the sterling friend and not a foe of society.

Inaugural Sermon at the Church of the Holy Apostles.

Yesterday morning Rev. Mr. LUNDY preached his first sermon as the newly-elected rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in West Twenty-eighth-street, where for some time past he has officiated as assistant. Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, who has been over the parish for twenty-two years, expressed his gratitude to his people for their long continued kindness toward himself, and said that nothing could sever his spiritual connection with the congregation and its work. He felt confident that the church, which had already learned to respect and admire his successor, would soon be bound to him by love and Christian affection.

The new rector then delivered his inaugural sermon from the words in first Corinthians, ii., 16. It was an eloquent effort, and seemed to impress the congregation deeply.

Installation of Rev. F. Evans at the Laight-street Baptist Church.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. FREDERICK EVANS, late of Hyde Park, was installed as Pastor of the the Laight-street Baptist Church, which has long been without a regular pastor. After singing and prayer, Rev. Dr. SEDD delivered a sermon on the text—"Thou Art the Man." After which Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE gave an eminently able, interesting and practical charge to the congregation, in which he said that the pew makes the pulpit and that many a good preacher has been spoiled by the illiberal and uncharitable treatment of his congregation. A brief charge to the Pastor was then delivered by Rev. W. H. PELLY. The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. WM. REID, of New-Jersey, and the concluding prayer was offered by Rev. J. DOWLING. After an anthem by the choir, an address was given by Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn, and the congregation were then dismissed with the benediction.

Another Disastrous Fire—The Excelsior Iron Works Destroyed.

Yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the basement under the office of the Excelsior Iron Works, owned by GEORGE R. JACKSON, BURNETT & Co., and situated at Nos. 340-342 East Fourteenth-street, being 150 feet front by about 60 feet deep, and three stories high. Although the alarm was promptly given, and the engines were speedily at work, the flames spread with great rapidity, and it was evident from the first that the structure was doomed. The woodwork of the building was exceedingly dry, and was, moreover, saturated with oil from the machinery, and the upper floors were stored with patterns, so that the fire found ready material on all sides. In a short time all the interior of the main building was a mass of flame, and it burned so rapidly that in a comparatively little time nothing was left standing of the great edifice except the walls. Finding that they were powerless to save the front building, the firemen confined their efforts to a rear structure projecting from Nos. 340 and 342, which was filled with an immense number of valuable patterns, and which, with the contents, they succeeded in saving.

The losses of the proprietors are estimated at [illegible], of which [illegible] is on the building, [illegible] on the machinery and [illegible] on patterns. They were fully insured, but the policies are all in a safe, which is buried in the ruins, and the names of the companies holding the risks could not be ascertained. The fire originated under the office from a defect in the hot air furnace used for heating the premises.

The Cardiff Giant Not in Town—Card to the Public.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire to inform the public through your columns that the statue now on exhibition at Wood's Museum is a plaster cast taken from the original by C. F. OTTO, an artist of Syracuse, without our knowledge and consent. The Cardiff Giant is now at the State Geological Hall in Albany, where a room was placed at our disposal by the authorities of the State. It will shortly be in New-York, and when open for exhibition the announcement will duly be made through your advertising columns.

Respectfully,
AMOS GILLETT, D. H. HANNUM.
W. C. NEWELL, A. WESTCOTT,

Lunar Coronal.

At intervals between 6 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, the moon was encircled with three or four little rainbow rings of great beauty and varied color. The diameter of the first ring was three degrees, or six times the apparent diameter of our satellite, the second was four, and the third six degrees across.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85¾; 1865, old, 84½; 1867, 84¼; Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Linseed Cakes easier at £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong, for feeding. Whale Oil, £39 10s. ⅌ ton. Common Rosin, 5s. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday, and closed quiet and steady.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday at 15 marc banco 8 schilling, and closed quiet and steady.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 7c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened firm but quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92¼ for the account. American Securities closed firm; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85¾; 1865, old, 84½; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 21s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Oats, 2s. 10d. ⅌ bushel.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Tallow dull at 47s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 73f. 7c.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 91⅞@91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—Cotton closed firm for stock afloat at 135f.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet at 7 thalers; closed quiet at 6 thalers 28 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The following was the condition of the market at the closing yesterday: SUGAR—The market was without decided change, and there was an absence of business for want of stock; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 71,000 boxes and 2,000 hhds.; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 5,000 boxes and 50 hhds to foreign countries, and 3,500 boxes and 100 hhds. to the United States. FREIGHTS dull and nominal. FLOUR declining; quoted at $10 25@$10 37½. TALLOW steady. BACON dull at 21½c. PETROLEUM, in barrels, active at 4½ reals; in tins, steady at 5¼@5½ reals. HAMS steady at 23½c. for Salt, and 30c. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER—Yellow Pine active at $26 ⅌ 1,000, and White Pine steady at $28 50; Box Shooks steady. Hogshead Shooks in demand. Empty Hogsheads advancing. In quoting the prices of Provisions imported from the United States and sold on the wharf, including Hay, Petroleum and other articles, the seller has always to lose 4 ⅌ cent. on the gross amount of the sale toward paying the deficit of the crisis of 1866. As a general rule the merchandise is sold on from sixty to ninety days' time, in which case the seller is compelled to discount the notes at 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month, thus causing a loss to the exporter from the United States of from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent. on the merchandise sold, to be deducted from the price as quoted in these telegrams.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—EXCHANGE firm; 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium seller. FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5 for Spring Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 at 87c.@88c.; No. 2 at 84¼c.@84½c. CORN firmer and advanced 1c.@2c.; sells, No. 2 at 70½c. OATS firmer and advanced 1c.; sells, No. 2, at 41½c. RYE quiet; No. 2 at 73c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 at 80c. HIGHWINES active and steady at 95c.@96½c. PROVISIONS firmer, but less active. Mess PORK, $31 75. LARD firm and quiet at 18¼c.@18½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 14¼c.@15¼c. SHOULDERS, 13c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 15½c. Green HAMS, 12c.@13¼c. Dressed HOGS firm at $12 25@$12 75. Live HOGS in fair demand at $9 25@$10 for common to choice. Beef CATTLE quiet at $4 37½@$6 50 for butchers' stock and light Steers. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—TOBACCO dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, except for Choice and Fancy, which are scarce; No. 2 Spring, 86c.; No. 3 Fall, [illegible]; No. 1 Fall, $1 10@$1 12½; Choice, $1 20@$1 25; Choice to Fancy White, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull at 46c., in bulk; 50c., sacked. BARLEY dull at 85c. for Ordinary Spring. RYE dull at 80c. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK firm at $31. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¼c. Clear RIBS, 16c. Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. BACON nominal. LARD firm, at 18c. for tierce. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 50@$10 for Light to Good; $9 75@$10 25 for Heavy to Extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,400 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels; Hogs, 6,400 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—COTTON firm; Middling, 24½c.; sales, 4,600 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Liverpool, 4,300 bales; to Bremen, 1,775 bales; coastwise, 208 bales. FLOUR—Light supply; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 50. CORN, OATS and BRAN scarce and firm. HAY dull at $25. New Mess PORK, $31 50; old Mess higher. BACON quiet at 16c. for Shoulders, 20½c. for Rib Sides, 21c. for Clear Sides. New Sweet Cured HAMS scarce at 27c. LARD firm; Tierce, 19¼c.@19½c.; Keg, 21c.@21½c. SUGAR quiet; Prime, 12½c.@12¾c. WHISKY dull; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. COFFEE unchanged; India Bagging held at 28c. GOLD, 124. Sterling EXCHANGE, 136¼; Sight Exchange, ¼ per cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—FLOUR firmer; Family, $4 87½@$5 62½. WHEAT unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 05. CORN steady; New, 75c.; Old, 80c.@85c. OATS in bulk, 50c.@57c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middling, 24c. WHISKY dull at 95c. PORK firmer at $31 50. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 17¼c.@18c. LARD very firm at 17¼c.@18c. for Steam and Kettle. Live HOGS active at $10 50@$10 87½ for choice to extra; receipts, 4,300 head. Green MEATS nominally unchanged. EXCHANGE dull at ¼@1-10 discount, buying. MONEY easier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The general trade is unusually quiet on account of the inclement weather. FLOUR—Three vessels are loading for Australia, beyond which there is no demand. WHEAT quiet at $1 50@$1 60, the extremes. A full cargo was closed yesterday at $1 60. Legal Tenders, 81¼. MINING STOCKS during the week were dull, and closed with a general decline; Alpha, $18; Belcher, $16; Bullion, $16; Chollar, $18; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $17; Empire Mill, $46; Gould & Curry, $74; Hale & Norcross, $137; Imperial, $40; Kentuck, $142; Occidental, $13; Ophir, $19; Overman, $60; Savage, $49; Sierra Nevada, $30; Yellow Jacket, $34.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6@$6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25@$6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White; $7 25@$7 50 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 16,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN dull; sales of car lots at $1 02. BARLEY nominally unchanged at $1 04 for Up Lake Oneida. CORNMEAL $2 10 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour; to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 75c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—COTTON—Sales 40 bales; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR steady; Family, $5 25. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 65c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 80c. Live HOGS active at $9 25@$10 30. Tobacco—Sales 36 hhds. at $4 60@$6 90 for good Lugs; $10@$15 for Leaf; $65 for Hart County Wrappers. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23¼c. LARD—Tierces, 18½c. WHISKY, 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 25½c.; Middling Orleans, 25c. SUGAR and MOLASSES quiet. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, New, $32 50. BEEF, New Mess City Packed, $20 50. Dressed HOGS, $14. LARD, 19c.@19½c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 87½@$5; Ohio, $5 87½@$6 50. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27@$1 28. CORN quiet; Old Yellow, $1 00; New do., 88c.@94c. OATS dull at 56c.@58c. BARLEY—Two-rowed New-York, sales, 2,000 bushels at $1 10½. PETROLEUM—Crude, 18¼c.; Refined, 32c.@32½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—RECEIPTS—Barley, 4,000 bushels. Market dull; very few transactions reported. WHEAT—Sales 400 bushels No. 1 Western Spring at $1 15. CORN—Sales four cars New Ohio at 87½c. on the track. BARLEY—Sales six cars choice Canada at $1, in store. PEAS—One car Canada at 90c., in store. HIGHWINES nominally $1 03. PORK firm and unchanged. LARD firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 11.—FLOUR dull and inactive. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 Red held $1 07; buyers bid $1 05. CORN dull; No. 1 held 86c.; No. 2 held 80c. for Old. OATS easier; No. 1, 51½c.; No. 2, 49c. Dressed HOGS dull and heavy at $11@$12 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 874,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—COTTON strong; Middling, 25c.@25½c. FLOUR dull and very small business, but prices entirely unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull; White, 88c.@93c.; Yellow, 90c.@95c. OATS, 58c.@60c. PROVISIONS unchanged and business small. WHISKY in good demand at $1 02@$1 03½ for wood and iron bound; sales, 200 bbls., January delivery, at 98c.@99c.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—With a moderate supply of WHEAT offering, the market rules quiet. RYE quiet, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. CORN dull and nominal in value. BARLEY was rather quiet this morning. OATS were freely offered on 'Change at 57c.@58c. for State; sales 1,400 bushels in two cars, on private terms.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at 86c.; No. 2 at 83½c. OATS dull, at 41c. for No. 1. CORN dull, at 68c. for No. 2. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS [illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 40c. ROSIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE [illegible]. TAR firm at $2 60. COTTON firm; Middling, 23¼c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 11.—COTTON—Sales, 1,100 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.@23½c.; the market closed quiet inside quotations; receipts, 3,600 bales; exports, 6,485 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—WHEAT dull; held $1 10 for No. 1; $1 11@$1 12 for No. 2. CORN steady at $1 for No. 1; 85c. for No. 2. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 10 for No. 1 and $1 22 for Extra. Dressed HOGS firm at $11@$12, dividing at 200 lbs.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 11.—COTTON market very active but closed quiet and easier; sales, 980 bales; receipts, 860 bales; Middlings at 23¼c.@23½c.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,080 bales; exports coastwise, 2,386 bales; sales, 100 bales; Low Middling at 22½c.@23c.; market firm.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—COTTON—Receipts, 3,100 bales; exports, 27,600 bales. Sales 1,500 bales; Middling at 24¼c. Market active.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—COTTON firm; sales of 400 bales Middling at 25c. Receipts 1,310 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,637 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED FOR 1870, S. R. WELLS, Editor, devoted to Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, Education, Art, Literature, with measures to Reform, Elevate and Improve Mankind Physically and Mentally, contains: The Natural History of Man—Manners, Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations. Physiology—The Laws of Life and Health will be presented on strictly Hygienic principles. Phrenology—The Brain and its Functions, the Temperaments, Location of the Organs, Choice of Pursuits, &c. Physiognomy—"With Signs of Character and How to Read Them." Psychology or the Human Soul—Its Nature, Office and Condition in Life and Death. Biography, with Portraits and Delineations of Character of distinguished men. Marriage—The objects stated. All young people require instruction and direction in the selection of suitable companions. Phrenology throws light on the subject. The Choice of Pursuits—How to select that to which a person is best adapted. "Let us put the right man in the right place."

TERMS.—A new volume, the 50th, for 1870. Published Monthly in a new form at $3 a year in advance. Sample numbers sent first post for 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BANKER MURDERED.—The premises of Mr. Shette, the banker who was murdered by burglars, at Gallatin, Mo., was not protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

A suit at law is in progress against John H. Guest for violation of my patent.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Dec. 14	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Dec. 18	New-York	London.
FOR HAVANA.			
Morro Castle	Dec. 16	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	Dec. 18	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Den.	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall, &c.—S. A. Akins, R. Anderson, C. E. Price, Miss Kate Irving, Samuel M. Ackerly, A. P. Chin, C. Jones, William Burnett, Miss Mary Burnett, Miss S. Elliott, Mrs. Wm. Burnett, Miss J. A. Jones, Miss Clara Morton, Miss K. Webber, Mrs. J. Fredericks, Mrs. F. S. Hubbard and child, John Magee and wife, Mrs. J. Olmstead, Wm. Yarmouth, S. Meredith, Miss C. O. Spencer, Mrs. M. Meredith and 2 children, J. L. Black, J. M. Parsons, J. M. Halstead, M. G. T. Howlett, J. T. Rogers, Dr. J. T. Tuttle, General A. S. Mills, J. R. Temple, C. H. Pont, Mr. Leslie, Miss C. Watt, Louisa E. Beida and mother, Mrs. Captain J. T. Thomas, Mrs. Catharine Brans, Mrs. J. T. Bennett and infant, Mrs. Lena Sepimain, Miss S. Boyd, Isaac Troth and wife, Miss M. Maxwell, Sidney Hall, S. Norwood, wife and 3 infants, Mrs. Goodyear, Miss M. Curtis, Miss M. Shankey and 4 children, M. J. Redman, Miss Jansen, E. W. Mead, Mrs. Lydia Miller, daughter and 3 children, Captain A. Moyer, U. S. N.; Louis Millons, Perry Geert, U. S. N.; E. Birdsall, G. Brookhinge, U. S. N.; Samuel Collinger, M. G. Holman, Adolph C. Holman, Mrs. H. L. St. John.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—P. K. Miller, Mrs. Nichols, H. Kraft, T. M. Witter, J. R. Fyfe, A. Leslie, W. M. Hutson, Mrs. Gorminge and child, J. D. Mead, Thomas H. Bailey, E. H. Packer, Mrs. A. J. Johnson, G. W. James, Wm. T. Porter, M. Sterne, F. Pratt, W. R. Berth, C. M. Connolly, J. Harrington, D. Lippman, G. G. Crane, Mrs. Catlin, A. H. Hill, Mr. Lotwig and wife, T. W. Jackson, C. H. Hoyt.

DEC. 12.—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—J. W. Clark, J. W. Clark, Jr., N. Cormak, B. Wycockie, G. T. Dewey, G. D. Dews, C. A. Ewing, A. S. Wells, Mr. Plant, E. Noonan, Mr. Thompson, J. R. Holden, E. E. Davis, W. D. Long, M. J. Keating, C. Crowe, Mr. Stamper, G. Derling, C. H. Blake, R. B. Comegys, Miss C. Comegys, Miss E. Comegys, E. Comegys, G. G. Dunn, H. M. Farr, C. M. Caughey, Captain Hughes, D. Parish, T. W. Burton, E. Reilley, A. Graham, W. H. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, Miss Coffin, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss M. Wilkinson, Miss A. Wilkinson.

DEC. 12—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre.*—Mary Roberts, T. H. Everitt, M. D., James Townsend, Louisa Townsend, Mary E. Townsend, Albert Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Barlanson, Mr. Batinck, Mr. and Mrs. Parks, Sarah E. Daisley, Howard E. Daisley, John W. Frost, Chas. F. McKenzie, Mary A. Minshall.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same person.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.. 1 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 58 | Gov. Island. 3 47 | Hell Gate.. 5 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 12.

Arrived.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 2, with treasure, mdse., mails and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage. Dec. 8, lat. 29 05, lon. 74 27, exchanged signals with Hamburg ship Ferriere, from Gottenberg for Boston.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Nov. 21, and Havre 24th, with mdse. and 274 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Dec. 11, 225 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a ship showing 2d Dist. Pendt. No. 3,248, bound W.; same date, 11 P. M., passed steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; midnight, passed steamship Denmark and Anchor steamer going E., 100 miles east of Sandy Hook.

Steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 384 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 3, at 2 P. M., passed ship Neptune, bound up Channel; 10th, at 3:30 A. M., exchanged night signals with a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; 11th, 6 A. M., exchanged signals with a Bremen steamer, bound E.

Steamship Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Fredk. Baker. Experienced strong northerly gales for 2 days south of Hatteras.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denis, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had very heavy N. E. gales entire passage. Passed several vessels partially dismasted south of Hatteras.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Dec. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Baltic, (Norw.,) Bragen, Leghorn 64 ds. with marble, rags, &c., to Otto Fabbricotti. Had strong westerly gales in the Mediterranean; passed Gibraltar Oct. 28, and had light N. E. trades to Cape Hatteras, from thence strong N. and N. gales. Nov. 26, [illegible], passed brig George Roberts, steering S. W.; Dec. 4, lat. 38 42, lon. 70 15, experienced a N. W. gale, during which stove head, lost water casks, and lost and split sails.

Ship Friedeburg, (N. G.,) [illegible], Hamburg 53 ds., with mdse. and 225 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather. Had five deaths (children) during the passage; all well on arrival.

Ship Annie M. Small, (of Mystic, Conn.,) [illegible], Newport, Eng., 35 ds. with railroad iron to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage; split sails, lost jibboom, &c.

Bark Paul, (N. G.,) Klein, Newcastle, Eng., 58 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had fine weather to Hatteras; was 15 ds. from thence with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Restless, (of Boston,) [illegible], Smyrna 59 ds., with wool and figs to order—vessel to master. Nov. 1, encountered a heavy gale in the Mediterranean, which lasted until the 4th; saw one vessel a complete wreck and abandoned, and twelve others dismasted. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 5; has been 18 ds. to the west of Bermuda, with heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Jane Adeline, (of Portland,) Hutchinson, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales; lost maintopgallant yard and spanker boom and split sails.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 15. Had variable weather and light winds.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Malaga Oct. 27, and Gibraltar Nov. 1, with fruit to H. E. Sprague—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, and has been 20 ds. W. of Bermuda; Nov. 9 and 10, had a revolving gale, which lasted forty hours.

Brig Minnie, Keefe, of and from Harbor Grace, N. F., 12 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie. Has had head winds the entire passage.

Brig John Armstrong, Lange, of and from St. Kitts, 23 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; sprung foretopmast and foremast head, lost maintopmast and split sails.

Brig Dag, (Norw.,) Tillifsen, Rio Janeiro 76 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had light winds and calms during first part of passage. Crossed the equator Oct. 24, in lon. 32 33. Had heavy weather in the Gulf Stream.

Brig Annie Lindsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Havana, 13 ds., with sugar and cedar to Chaves & Chappel—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Samana, Cleveland, Bama, W. C. A., Sept. 14, via Monrovia 16th, with palm oil and camwood to Yates & Porterfield. Had light baffling winds to Bermuda, thence N. N. W. gales; has had a pilot on board 8 ds.

Brig Geo. S. Berry, (of Damariscotta,) Foss, Cardenas 14 ds., with asphaltum and cedar to Saml. C. Leed & Co.

Brig I. Jewett, McComas, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Brig Tangier, Ross, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Brig Emelia, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Trieste 115 ds., and Gibraltar 38 ds., with mdse. to Dulin & Co.; vessel to James Robinson & Co.; had moderate weather to Bermuda, from thence strong N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Carmel, (of Exeter,) Webber, Malaga Sept. 14, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 19, and had fine weather up to the Western Islands; has been 65 ds. from thence with constant S. W. and N. W. gales; lost rudder, jibboom, mainsail, jibs, &c.; on Nov. 3 was in lat. 40 32, lon. 57 20; Oct. 7, lat. 39 32, lon. 32 23, passed a large iron buoy, painted red, with a white staff about 10 feet long, supposed to be one of the Atlantic cable buoys.

Schr. Othello, (of Portsmouth,) Eldridge, Galveston 22 ds., with hides, &c., to Chase, Talbot & Co. Had N. and N. E. winds the entire passage; been 10 ds. north of Hatteras; 8th inst., off Barnegat, took a heavy gale from N. E., and was driven off shore; lost storm staysail.

Schr. Julia D, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hartung, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 27 ds. with logwood and pimento to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Eggers & Heinlein. Nov. 19, in Inagua Passage, spoke schr. Bertha, (Br.,) from Kingston, Jam., for Halifax.

Schr. Agnes, (of Bath,) Blair, Cardenas 14 ds. with molasses to P. V. King & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Eliza J. Staples, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost foretopmasts, sprung foremast head, split sails, and received other damage.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Norton, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith, Sons & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Gama, Hutchins, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. J. C. Crocker, Chrisholm, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to Abernethy, Russell & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. G. S. McClellan, Turner, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to F. Nelson. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Warren, Fernandina 12 ds., with lumber to Smith & Russell.

Schr. G. H. Sharp, Webb, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. J. Ricard Jova, Little, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. J. Davidson, Smith, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cora Webb, Thatch, Providence.

Schr. C. Mouville, Fletcher, Bristol.

WIND—At sunset, light, W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Arr. steamer Palmyra, Liverpool; William Lawrence, Baltimore; Ashland, New-York. Ships Coringa, Calcutta; Cromwell, Calcutta; Hermon, Trapani. Barks Star King, Winnebah; Lemuel, Palermo; Freeman Dennis, London; Fredonia, Fayal. Brigs Rosdeo, West Indies; M. E. Thompson, Baltimore; Kennebec, Philadelphia; W. R. Sawyer, Elizabethport. Schooners O. L. Rourke, Remedios; Isaac Baker, New-Orleans; Kate E. Rich, Savannah; White Swan, New-York; John Price, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; bark Yumari, from Liverpool; schr. Vrale, from New-York; Ellen Piker, from Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Georgia, for Georgetown, S. C.; brig Hampden, for Georgetown; schr. Minnie, for New-York; J. H. Stickney.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12.—Passed in for Baltimore steamer Cuba; bark New-York and brig B. C. Wight, from Havana; ship Annapolis, from Liverpool; bark Empress, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 11—A. M.—Arr. bark Dorchester, (of Boston,) from Smyrna 55 ds.; Gibraltar Nov. 12, for Boston. Had heavy weather last 10 ds. Reports spoke 6th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 69 15, bark J. W. Bass, (Br.,) Chincha Islands for Boston.

Also arr. schrs. Fred. Gray and Mary P. Hudson, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Arr. and sld. schrs. Abiana Rokes, from Rockland for Charleston, S. C.; H. G. Bird and Louisa Crockett, Rockland for New-York; A. E. Wiley, from Boston for Tangier.

Passed by—Steamer Oriental, from Boston for Savannah.

Sld. schr. Mary Farrow.

8 A. M.—Clear and calm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Arr. James R. Keeler and Fleetford, from New-York.

Cld. Rover of the Seas, for Sydney, with 8,600 sacks of flour; Juliet, for Liverpool, with 48,500 sacks of wheat.

The whale ship Helen Mar has arrived at Hilo with 800 bbls. of whale oil and 18,000 lbs. of bone.

The following whale ships have loaded with oil and bone at Honolulu for New-Bedford: Gayhead, Awashonks, Helen Mar, James Allen, John Carver, George Howland, Massachusetts, Oriole, Progress, and Rainbow.

11th—Cld. British Prince, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat; Panther, for Hong Kong, with 11,000 barrels of flour.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The bark George Treat, of Boston, 118 ds. from Penang for London, put into Fayal Nov. 25, leaking 9 inches per hour, with mainmast sprung and loss of maintopgallant-mast.

Spoken, &c.

Lei—Norw. schr., from Triste for Santos, Brazil, 56 ds. out, Oct. 8, off Palma, Canary Islands.

C. V. Minott—Bark, from Baltimore for Yarmouth, Nov. 26, lat. 32 30 N., lon. 74 W.

Hattie Bishop—Brig, from Sagua for a northern port, Dec. 4, off Charleston.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 16, brigs C. S. Packard, Packard, Philadelphia; 28th, Bogota, Cassidy, New-York; bark Agnes J. Grace, Smalley, Newark, N. J.; schr. A. Denike, Jones, Philadelphia; 28th, steamer Alaska, Gray, New-York.

Cld. Nov. 20, bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Carthagena; 23d, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 27th, brig C. S. Packard, Packard, Mobile; Dec. 2, steamer Alaska, Gray, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 12.—The Inman Line steamship City of Brussels, from New-York Dec. 4, arrived at this port to-day on route for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The West India Mail steamship Douro, from St. Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Steam and its Adaptations to the Industrial Arts; Electricity under the Control of Man; Will it Supersede Steam? New Inventions—Machinery; Experimental Research; Anatomy; Physiology; Medicine; What is their Condition To-day? What of Quackery and Imposture? See January Double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

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FANCY SILKS at $1 25 and $1 50, Worth $2 and $2 50 per yard.
BLACK SILKS at $2 50, worth $3 50 per yard.
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8-4 VICTORIA COVERS at $5 50.
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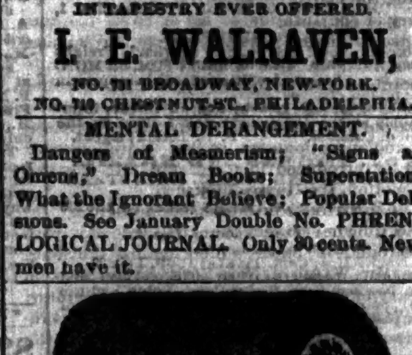

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